THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 124

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 15.

Cotton Textile Conversion; Argentine Tanker Hit; British Combine 3 Staffs

The World's Day—April 21, 1942

Washington: Conversion of Textile Plants

The cotton textile industry was ordered to convert approximately half of its facilities to war production within 60 days. Cotton mills must convert specified percentages of their looms—now making fabrics used in clothing and home furnishings—in order to double the production of bagging materials required for sand bags, camouflage cloth, and food and agricultural bagging. [Page 4.]

Manufacture of all rubber-tired farm machinery except harvester-thresher combines was ordered stopped April 30 by the War Production Board. Production of combines must cease July 31.

Congress has before it legislation prepared by the War Department providing allowances for dependents of enlisted men in the armed forces to supplement portions of pay checks they send home to their families. [Page 3.]

"Gross carelessness and utter violation of rules and common sense" by workmen employed by the Robins Drydock & Repair Company, Inc., were announced by a Naval Board of Inquiry as the explanations of the disastrous fire on the former French liner Normandie.

Voluntary stabilization of wages through an expansion of labor's no-strike agreement in war industries to embrace a flexible ceiling on wages was proposed by Senator Elbert Thomas (D), Chairman of the Senate Education and Labor Committee.

Pooling of all United Nations' ships is needed to facilitate transportation of supplies from the United States and Britain to Russia, China, and Australia, Harry L. Hopkins, lend-lease adviser, reported. [Page 1.]

The War: Second Argentine Ship Damaged

Buenos Aires: The Argentine tanker Victoria, 12,500 tons, has been damaged seriously by a torpedo or a submarine but is proceeding toward New York under difficulties, the Government announced. It was believed there were no fatalities. This was the second casualty to Argentina's neutral merchant marine since the war began and the first since the United States entered the war.

French Equatorial Africa: Axis bombers were reported to have raided towns and villages in the Free French territory of Chad, south of Libya.

In the air: Seven Axis planes were shot down over Malta and another seven damaged in raids April 20, the British announced.

Russia: Captured German officer disclosed Nazi fear of British-American threat in West. No substantial changes were reported in fighting lines.

Atlantic: A medium-sized Panamanian merchant ship has been torpedoed off the Atlantic Coast of the United States and survivors have been landed at east coast ports, the Navy announced.

Essential war materiel is now being produced by the United States, Britain, and Russia "in much greater quantities" than by Germany, Japan, and Italy, and the reserve of supplies built up by the Axis is expected to be overcome within a few months, Donald M. Nelson told a Senate committee. [Page 3.]

In Britain: Operations Staffs Combined

Prime Minister Churchill has approved a plan to organize a combined operations staff for Britain's three services, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced in the Commons. [Page 8.]

The House of Lords met in secret session for discussion of progress of battleship construction and replacements in the Royal Navy. The House of Commons was scheduled for secret session this week.

Fuel rationing with the hope of reducing consumption of coal in Britain by 10,000,000 tons a year, was announced by Mr. Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade.

Sir Stafford Cripps arrived in England from India.

British women of 23 and 24 years of age are to be called up shortly for women's auxiliary service, according to a British Radio announcement picked up by CBS.

Princess Elizabeth made her official entry into British public life as heiress-apparent to the throne, upon reaching her 16th birthday.

New England: Beano Hit by Tire Shortage

Beano and bingo games were dealt a blow in Rhode Island by termination of bus service resulting from shortage of tires. [Page 5.]

Army First Corps Area, comprising New England, was divided into seven districts to facilitate supervision of military activities. [Page 2.]

Advent of farm organization on a regional basis in the Agricultural Council of New England was seen as a major result here of John L. Lewis' attempt to organize dairy farmers into labor union. [Page 2.]

Army needs for Pullman cars forced cancellation of a concert by the Philadelphia Orchestra in Worcester, Mass. [Page 4.]

National: Pro-Fascist Groups Found Vocal

Banning from the mails of Social Justice, the magazine directed by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, has not silenced pro-Fascist groups in the United States, spokesmen for pro-democratic organizations said in New York.

Americas: Rail Rates Across Border Raised

Canada's Wartime Prices and Trade Board approved an increase in rail rates for shipments between the United States and Canada to correspond with increased rates within the United States granted recently by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission. Purely domestic rates were not affected.

In Europe: U. S., Vichy on Day-to-Day Basis

United States policy towards the new Axis collaborationist regime in Vichy remains on a day-to-day basis, and will rest upon how the French people accept the role assigned to them by Chief of Government Pierre Laval, Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicated. [Laval speech: Page 8.]

Japanese diplomatic staff which is leaving Iran, planned to return to Tokyo after failing to gain permission to enter Turkey.

In India: Wavell Admits Japanese Threat

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell admitted in radio talk that Japanese might land in force in India. He promised, however, that they would be met by hard-hitting air and land forces fighting offensively. [Page 8.]

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, April 21, 1942

Aviation Column	9	The Home Forum	12
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	"Let your light so shine" (With French Translation)	
Daily Features Page	21	Tourabouts	9
Editorials	22	Vermont Letter	4
Education Page	15	Women's Club Activties	4
Entertainment Timetable	16		
Financial Pages	17-19		
Garden Column	9		
Juvenile Delinquency Article No. 2	5		
News in Radio	9		
Radio Timetable	4		
Sports Page	14		
Theater and Arts Page	16		
Today's Woman	11		

Weather Predictions

FAIR | COOL | WARM | RAIN — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Enemy Alien Evacuation In East Imminent

Coastal areas including New England said to be facing action similar to that of west coast.

Evacuation of enemy aliens from "strategic east coast areas," including New England, was regarded as imminent by military authorities here today.

Although specific plans for the removal of possibly thousands of enemy aliens were not disclosed, it was believed that the plan would follow that adopted on the West Coast and would affect particularly those living in areas adjacent to important defense plants of which there are many in New England.

First indication of the plan came yesterday when Earl G. Harrison, United States Immigration Commissioner, was quoted as saying that the evacuation was "about to take place."

Avoid Injustice

Later in Boston Mr. Harrison told a Tremont Temple audience that enemy aliens who have been resident here for many years would be given opportunity to establish their records to avoid mass injustices under wartime stress.

Questioned this morning regarding the Army's part in the evacuation, top ranking officers in this area said they had received no orders concerning the move. That the Army would play a major part in the exodus of enemy aliens, however, seemed assured.

One Army spokesman indicated that he was not surprised such a move was about to be made and said that in his opinion it was "about three months overdue."

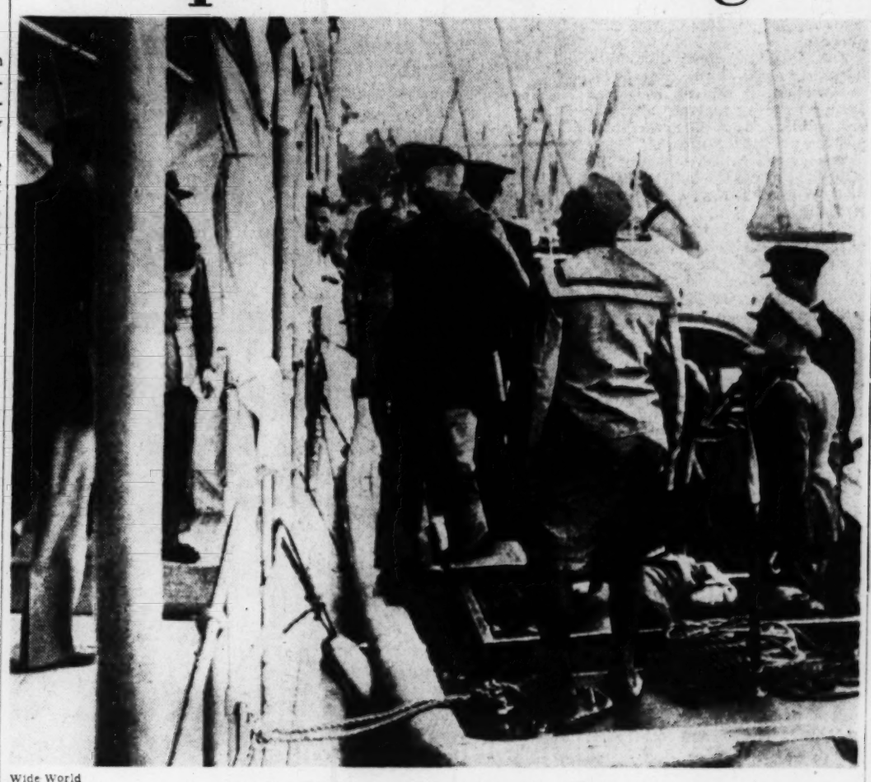
On the West Coast

It was pointed out that the evacuation of Japanese aliens on the West Coast was directly under the supervision of Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, in command of the Far West defenses. Corresponding to General DeWitt on the East Coast is Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, heading the Eastern Defense Command.

Any general evacuation of the east coast areas from Maine to Florida it was thought would be under General Drum's direction. Responsibility for the transfer of enemy aliens in New England might be assigned to Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, commanding the New England Sector, or to Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding the First Corps Area.

How the aliens moved from the vital areas will be transported and housed remained today among the pieces of information to be disclosed when the entire plan is announced. It was pointed out, however, that New England's first concentration camp has been completed at Fort Devens. Several weeks ago Fort officials said they expected the first occupants by the first of May.

U.S. Plans All-Out Air Raids on Reich; American Workers on African Front; Japanese Massing to Attack Siberia?



Wide World

U. S. Military Mission in Egypt

Brig. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell stepping out of a launch as he and other members of the Mission reach a base in North Africa. They were greeted by Alexander Kirk, United States Minister, and British officers.

Engineers and laborers lay groundwork for peace in powerful war plants.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, April 21—Remote from battle lines and headlines, a small, energetic army of Americans is fighting to open what might be described as a new production front in the Middle East.

Briefly summarized, their object is to enable this rear area, if not to make, at least to assemble and repair aircraft, tanks, big guns and other instruments of total war.

The general staff directing this American contribution to the war effort in the Middle East goes by the official title "United States North African Military Mission," but it is commonly called the Maxwell Mission after Brig. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, its head. It all started quite modestly before America's entry into the war as a lend-lease enterprise whereby America, at the request of Britain, undertook to build certain plants and bases under contract to be turned over to the British upon completion. Since United States entry into the war, however, it was decided to have them remain American-operated.

Projects Planned Elsewhere

The Mission's official title is somewhat misleading for its scope is not limited to North Africa. Besides its commitments in Egypt and Eritrea, the Mission has other projects planned elsewhere in the Middle East. It has gone even farther afield, sending representatives to South Africa to make a careful survey of the Union's natural and production resources with a possible view to intensifying their exploitation for the war effort and, in particular, to develop South Africa as a shipbuilding and iron and steel center capable of producing high-grade steel hitherto obtainable only from America.

In the torrid desert and steaming coastal lowlands, these Americans—officers, enlisted men, civilian contractors, engineers, and skilled workers—are applying the technical knowledge and energy developed in a temperate zone. They may be forerunners of direct American participation in the fighting in the western desert, but that is still in the future. This present group, although their ultimate object is to win the war, is concerned with construction rather than destruction. The men are armed with tools, not swords, and their object is on a long-range

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Smashing offensive by American sky fleet is seen as first step to invasion.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—A sizable portion of the rapidly accumulating United States Army air might will soon be launched against Germany and German-occupied territory, according to the most exact indications here.

These attacks will far surpass any undertaken by American air forces so far in this war, dwarfing the recent raids upon the Philippines and the Japanese cities of Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagoya and are seen here as a prelude to the ultimate invasion of the continent by forces now in training both here and in Great Britain.

It is not yet known whether the American air arm in Britain will operate as a separate unit or will be integrated into the Royal Air Force, or whether the final result will be a combination of both methods. One report from London declared that the Americans would operate from their own stations, bringing to Britain their own ground crews.

Work to Be Speeded

Whether acting separately or as a part of the RAF, the American bomber fleets will be directed by the British Bomber Command, it is understood.

Information reaching The Christian Science Monitor reveals that the process of building up a formidable American Air Force on British soil has already begun and that, with the preliminary details disposed of, this work will progress very swiftly, particularly since it has been granted a sort of A-1 priority so far as military strategy goes.

This plan for an integration of Anglo-American bombing raids upon German and German-controlled industry, transportation facilities and military and naval installations was decided upon several months ago, although the recent visit to Britain of United States Army Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall and Lend-Lease Administrator Harry L. Hopkins gave it added impetus.

Reasons Behind Move

Six reasons are advanced here as to why such American air activity from United Kingdom soil is both necessary and inevitable:

1. President Roosevelt has declared that this country will seek

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Only Lack of Mail Bothers U. S. Soldiers in Australia

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, April 21—You drive for hours in a sturdy product of Detroit over miles of lightly timbered flatlands seeing nothing but cattle until unexpectedly you see three motley clothed men chopping down trees.

You halt for a moment to ask for directions from a big chap in a sweat-stained, farmer's straw hat, tattered white shirt and blue shorts. You find yourself answered by a Yankee twang and learn that you are bang in the middle of a cluster of American antiaircraft batteries protecting one of the hundreds of new bases from which American bombers sally forth to keep Japanese so busy at their island concentration points that they have been as yet unable to organize an adequate concentration for attack on Australia.

These boys, many of whom are from New England, have not yet seen enemy planes, have had no opportunity to test their guns, so well concealed are the landing fields they guard and their own positions.

It is tough for them when they meet pilots who have just returned from over Rabaul or Salamaua or Koepang, on the much-bombed Pacific islands, and listen open-mouthed and envious to their tales while for these boys war is still just that endless process of waiting, waiting and wondering if they will ever get a chance to prove their training.

It is hardest for them, but they have only one complaint—mail does not arrive.

Watching for Mail

We traveled around posts with regimental messengers and everywhere shouts were heard before anyone was seen, "Any mail yet!"

It is coming. It is already down south somewhere, presumably vieing with essential freight for space on Australia's railroads. But they have been moving about and it takes time to catch up with them. Meanwhile, they have blended their personalities as well as their appearances and equipment into the background of the Australian

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Laval's Role: Hitler Pulls The Strings

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are some striking resemblances between the new French cabinet formed by Pierre Laval and Hitler's first government in Germany. As Adolf Hitler was forced upon the veteran Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, so M. Laval has been forced upon the veteran Marshal Pétain. There can be little doubt that Marshal Pétain personally has as little in common with his new associate as Marshal Hindenburg had with the "Corporal of the World War."

An abyss separates both generals from their presumptive successors, an abyss formed by education, tradition and personality. While the military men dislike the personality and the methods of action of these political adventures, they agree, however, with their final aims. Field Marshal Hindenburg as well as Hitler are protagonists of pan-Germanism; Marshal Pétain as well as M. Laval favor collaboration with Germany and stand for a fascist France. Marshal Pétain's and M. Laval's methods may differ, their ultimate aims are similar.

As in Germany 1933, the conservative forces in France are striving not to let slip their grip on the state-machine. The new French Government is formed by two factions which musturst one an-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Willkie Routs Isolationists In G. O. P. Committee Test

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 21—Willkie won.

The Republican National Committee today is asking its Congressional candidates in the coming elections to stand on a new platform—a platform which abandons isolationism and advocates that America accept such world responsibilities as will make another war impossible.

That is the immediate effect of the significant future-peace policy resolution which the Party's 90-odd national committeemen from all the 48 states has passed unanimously—greatly to their own surprise.

This is a resolution, itself a radical reversal of the voting record of many Republican senators and representatives, which was sponsored and principally drafted by Wendell L. Willkie.

And it was as plainly unwanted when Committee sessions began two days ago as Mr. Willkie himself was unwanted as a Presidential candidate when the 1940 Philadelphia Convention got underway.

Chicago was like Philadelphia—without the galleries.

Committee Was Hostile

Practically none of the regular organization leaders wanted any policy resolution; they certainly didn't want a controversial resolution, and least of all did they want a Willkie controversial resolution.

But they took it and it looks today as though they only thought they didn't want it. On a miniature scale there was even something of a telegraph and telephone barrage which few of the committeemen escaped—messages from back home, from rank-and-file Party members, and from constituents.

This was probably what Mr. Willkie was referring to when he expressed appreciation to "people all over the country who worked so diligently in the past few days to secure the adoption of these resolutions."

They were all for some kind of action, for some forthright declaration and leadership; predominantly they were for the action and the ideas Mr. Willkie was impressing upon the meeting. As in Philadelphia, they were influential.

Admittedly, it appeared to many of the Republican committeemen to be risking a dangerous jump into untested and uninviting waters.

Swimming With Tide

But this morning most of the delegates thought the water was fine and they were sure they were swimming with the tide—the tide of public opinion which they finally agreed was headed forever away from isolationism and toward positive international co-operation. They were also sure the tide was made up of voters who might well elect many new Republicans to Congress this fall but who, if they had to vote for isolationism as the only means of protesting against the Government, might not be persuaded to do so.

Certainly, the unanimous passage of this resolution stands out as a landmark in Republican policy as unconventional and unexpected as its Presidential choice two years ago. It surprised itself then. It has surprised itself again. Perhaps it has more surprises in store. This step toward freedom of the Party from isolationism is a significant political victory for Mr. Willkie and may have far-reaching repercussions. He accomplished it through his carefully timed sponsorship of the idea which could no longer be resisted successfully and he won his cause without personally coming to Chicago as he had

Continued on Page 20, Column 5

Text of Republican resolution: Page 20.

Japan Gets Burma Setback When Allies Take Oil Sector

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Two developments stand out in the war news from the Far East today:

First, Chinese sources report in vaguely worded and unconfirmed dispatches that the Japanese are speeding preparations for possible war against Russia, heavily reinforcing their garrisons in Inner Mongolia, which borders Soviet Siberia, west of Manchukuo.

Second, the Chinese and British appear to have scored a victory of respectable proportions in Burma.

It is entirely possible that Japan is preparing for immediate action against Russia. However, this would not seem to be borne out by Nipponese reactions to the still unsolved air raids on Tokyo and other Japanese cities over the week end. The Japanese have been careful to omit all mention of possible Russian bases in their public speculation on the manner in which the raids were carried out. Would they have done this if they contemplated war with Moscow at this time?

In Burma, Chinese forces in their surprise drive from the north, according to latest advices, not only have recaptured the important oil center of Yenangyaung, but have aided the British in freeing 7,000 trapped British troops and recovering considerable equipment. If the Chinese and British can consolidate this success, the general situation in western Burma should be greatly improved and the land threat to India correspondingly decreased.

A possible peace "offensive" was started in Tokyo today when the Domei news agency in a radiocast quoted Dr. Kagawa, well-known Japanese Christian leader, as asserting that Japanese Christians are praying daily "for an early conclusion of the

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Navy Hero Wins Medal and Promotion

Associated Press

Lieut. Edward H. O'Hare Honored by President

Lieutenant O'Hare (center), accompanied by his wife, was met by Lieut. Commander Harold B. Miller (right) at the Washington National Airport yesterday. At the hands of President Roosevelt, Lieutenant O'Hare today received Congressional Medal of Honor and promotion to rank of Lieutenant Commander. O'Hare gets Medal of Honor and promotion: Page 3.

New England Agricultural Council Viewed as More Than Halt to Moves of Lewis

Dr. Yui for Sending Bombers To China by the Way of Tokyo

"The best way to help China is to send bombers to China by way of Tokyo," Dr. Yui Ming, former Director of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai and more recently connected with the Chinese embassies at Moscow and London, told the Advertising Club of Boston today.

Dr. Yui, with Miss Lee Ya Ching, China's first womah airplane pilot, was guest of honor at the luncheon sponsored by the Women's Committee of the club at the Statler Hotel in connection with United China Relief's campaign to raise $7,000,000.

"China is doing two things of major importance for the United Nations in the Far East," said Dr. Yui. "She is immobilizing a large Japanese army so that it can't do mischief elsewhere, and she is now transferring Chinese troops into Burma in order to resist the Japanese advance. The more arms that can be gotten to China the more effective this resistance will be."

The Chinese, he said, are holding and disseminating large Japanese forces and look on the war plans of the United Natiens with great optimism.

"China can be the haven for thousands of air fields," he said, "and the jumping off place for the knock-out blow to the Japanese."

Realistic View

Dr. Yui said he believed the people of the United States had taken such a "realistic" view of the war that they failed to take into account the imagination, initiative, strength and organizing power of their own country and of the United Nations. Some, he said, talk as though all of these qualities were on the other side of the fence. On the contrary, Dr. Yui declared, the great power is on the side of the United States.

"We have gone through the darkest hours of the war—we of China, Russia, and Britain," he said, "and proved ourselves able to take the blows and fit to survive. With the great resources and organizing ability of America now added, we are very optimistic."

Dr. Yui was Director of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai from 1932 to 1937, serving China in that capacity during the first and hardest years of her long struggle against Japan. Then he went to Moscow, where he was in the Chinese Embassy during 1938 and 1939, and from there to London in 1940-41. He was on his way back to Chungking when Japan attacked Hawaii and is now waiting until it is possible to continue his journey home to serve his Government there. He is spending his time at present in Boston.

Foresaw Campaign

Asked why Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek went to India, Dr. Yui said it was evident that he foresaw the Japanese campaign into Burma and India and desired to build up better communications and a better supply route through India—a purpose which he achieved. He also succeeded, to a certain extent, in building in India another arsenal for democracy, Dr. Yui believes, as the Indian leaders agreed to resist aggression and, he is confident, will throw their influence on the side of the United Nations.

"The Indian leaders are men of high integrity and have the interest not only of India but of the United Nations at heart," said Dr. Yui. "I know Nehru and was with him in Paris in 1939. At that time he refused an invitation to come to Germany and talk with Hitler. He told me the reasons for his refusal to accept that invitation."

It is too early to predict just what form India's resistance to the Axis will take, Dr. Yui said, but he affirmed his belief that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek would stand out in history as the man who started the ball rolling in the direction of the country's active co-operation with the United Nations.

Marguerite S. Wettlin is chairman of the Women's Committee of the Advertising Club which sponsored today's luncheon and Jeanne M. Ambuter was in charge of arrangements. Miss Lee also was presented as a speaker.

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Yui Ming

Former Director of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai, and more recently connected with the Chinese Embassies in Moscow and Berlin. Now in United States on his way back to Chungking.

An interview with Miss Lee Ya Ching, Chinese aviatrix, appears on the Today's Woman page in this issue.

Effort to Salvage Freighter Planned

Efforts to salvage the American freighter that sank in 50 feet of water near the easterly entrance to the Cape Cod Canal after collision with another American freighter Sunday night, are expected to be made shortly.

The vessel is reported resting on an even keel, with a $1,000,000 cargo in the holds. The other vessel involved, put into an Atlantic coast port for survey and repairs of considerable damage about the bow.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Americanization" will be the subject of a talk by Thomas F. Coyne before the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation Forum. At the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, 8 p. m.

Lowell Institute lecture entitled, "Morale as an Aim of Education," by Dr. Henry Wyman Holmes. This is the last of the series, "The Road to Courage: Sources of Morale in Men and Nations." At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

"Roller Vanities of 1942," a musical extravaganza produced on roller skates. A cast of 100 precision skaters replete with all the trappings and pageantry of the popular ice revues. Gloria Nord, of Hollywood, California, heads the list of roller entertainers. Appearing 8:30 o'clock nightly at the Boston Garden through Sunday, April 26. Admission ranges from $1.10 to $2.20.

Concert at the Institute of Modern Art. Clarinet and string quartet will provide unusual music. At 210 Beacon Street, 9 p. m. There will be an admission charge.

Wednesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Miniature Rooms I" will be the title of this forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

"Great Christian Shrines of the Early Middle Ages I" by Prof. K. J. Conant. In the lecture hall of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge. The public is welcome to attend at 2:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Pearl Buck in the issue of the APRIL 25 Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published by
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston Mass.

Please send to the address below.....copies of the April 25 issue of The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section, for which remittance is enclosed, at the rate of 5c a copy (or 4c, if 12 or more copies are delivered to the same address).

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....
CITY.....STATE.....
PB-2

WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR IN THE ORIENT?

Wide Benefit To Area Seen In Movement

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

John L. Lewis, the militant President of the great Coal Miners' Union, has unwittingly done a great service to New England agriculture, farm leaders agreed today.

The Agricultural Council of New England, which was formed here yesterday to oppose Mr. Lewis' plan of organizing farmers into labor unions, goes far beyond that purpose.

The new farm body fills in a long-time need of the farming of this section. It sets up a farmer agency to bring together all farm groups to work out the agricultural problems of New England.

Voicing this broader view of the objectives of the Council, its President, William J. Neal of Meredith, N. H., said:

"This is the first time all our agriculture has gotten together in a council of farmer-owned and farmer-controlled organizations. We think that New England agriculture has a good many problems which are peculiar to New England, but go beyond State lines and can be met only by the co-operation of all the agricultural organizations. We feel the establishment of the Agricultural Council makes a great forward step for New England agriculture."

Grange Master

Mr. Neal is Master of the New Hampshire State Grange. Similarly Quentin Reynolds of Springfield, Mass., General Manager of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange and chairman of the committee which evolved the plan of the Council, commented:

"My feeling is that to have an over-all organization to work on constructive policies looking at the picture as a whole is a move in the right direction. The Council is committed to co-operate with organizations, farmers and otherwise, within and without New England, in the interest of the farmers that constitute the membership."

Frank Peet of Kent, Conn., Past Master of the Connecticut State Grange, who presided at yesterday's organization meeting, added:

"The formation of the Agricultural Council of New England, on whose Board of Directors are farmers representing the various commodity groups, as well as the Grange and the Farm Bureau, will be the means of better solving the problems that have faced and will face New England agriculture."

George M. Putnam, President of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation since 1917, observed:

Correlating Agency

"This central organization, as I look on it, is largely a correlating agency. It will study problems from a New England rather than a local angle. We have now an organization to develop an over-all program for New England agriculture. Perhaps it can do for agriculture what the New England Council has been able to do for industry."

Two Vice-Presidents were elected: S. McLean Buckingham of Watertown, Conn., and Lawrence H. Marvin of Burlington, Vt. Mr. Buckingham is President of the Connecticut Poultry Association and Vice-President of the State Poultry Producers' Association. Mr. Marvin is Executive Secretary of the Vermont Farm Bureau Federation.

John L. Carten, Jr., of West Peabody, Mass., was named Clerk and Roy D. Hunter of Claremont, N. H., Treasurer.

The 14 directors elected follow: Dairy Division, including marketing co-ops, bargaining co-ops and dairymen's associations—Mr. Carten, two year term; J. C. Thomas, Orwell, Vt., one year.

Poultry, including poultry and egg marketing co-ops and State poultry associations—Mr. Buckingham, two years, and Ernest Campbell, Gonic, N. H., one year.

Fruit Division

Fruit, including apple growers' associations, cranberry growers' associations, blueberry growers' associations and strawberry growers' associations—Alfred L. French, Henniker, N. H., two years, and Donald L. Priest, Groton, Mass., one year.

Crops, including potato growers' associations, vegetable growers' associations and canning co-ops—Melvin C. Allen, Waban, Mass., two years, and Frank W. Hussey, Presque Isle, Maine, one year.

Purchasing co-ops, local and regional—Fred Jones, Groton, Mass., two years, and Roy D. Hunter, Claremont, N. H., one year.

General farm organizations, including the State Grange and the State Farm Bureau Federations (the Grange is reported to have a membership in New England of 160,000, and the farm bureaus of 30,000)—W. J. Neal, Meredith, N. H., two years, and L. H. Marvin, Burlington, Vt., one year.

Miscellaneous Division, including livestock associations, maple sugar co-ops, lumber co-ops and others—C. L. Clevenger, Williamstown, Mass., two years, and Francis G. Boswell, Fryeburg, Maine, one year.

A division of advisory members is also planned, drawn from agricultural and extension services, State Commissioners of Agriculture, and state agricultural and co-operative councils.

'Daughters' Assembly

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—The National Society of Daughters of the American Colonists announced that because of war emergency conditions in Washington the annual assembly April 24 and 25, would be transferred to Philadelphia.

By a Staff Photographer

Pink, White, and Brownstone

Back Bay streets, especially Commonwealth Avenue and Marlborough Street, have brightened perceptibly these last few days as the long-awaited magnolia trees blossom in white and pink, a beautiful setting for the more somber brownstone fronts. They're blooming, too, in the Arnold Arboretum, as Ruth Efriamson and Carol Dwyer of Jamaica Plain found out yesterday when they rushed over to bury their noses in the flowers. Top: The scene at 59 Commonwealth Avenue.

English and American Children Mark Unity 167 Years Later

Concord, Massachusetts, has just been the scene of a simple festivity, symbolizing British - American unity of ideals and efforts. A group of English and American children placed wreaths before the monument of the two British soldiers shot in the skirmish which served as the beginning of the Colonies' war for freedom, 167 years ago.

The little ceremony was arranged and carried out under the direction of the International Cooperation Committee of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, of which Mrs. Charlotte Barrell Ware is Chairman. Mrs. Ware was for many years Secretary of the American Committee on the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Acting for the Committee at Concord was Mrs. J. H. Volkmann.

The scene of the commemoration was the old Battle Ground. Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in uniforms, led by a drummer, crossed the bridge over the stream where on a fateful April day a group of American farmers met soldiers from the British Army. That encounter of 1775 gave rise to an exceedingly tense moment, in which each little company of Colonists acted on its own responsibility, according to the consciences and convictions of its members. The first flowers were probably blooming on the hillside then as now, and the first leaves were out. A little field beside the Concord River was plowed then as it was yesterday.

Scattered on the rather scanty farms round about were simple frame houses, many of them probably painted red, for red paint was cheap. In the farm homes were many boys and girls, such as gathered at Concord yesterday. The Colonists with their clumsy muskets must have thought of those children and the flowers and the coming sowing time, as they looked into the faces of the British soldiers.

They must have shrunk from shooting at those men from the same land from which they also had come. There was no capital, Washington, to give commands, no grand army to protect them, no organized state to back them. They must have felt very much alone there in the little village, facing an empire. But they hated tyranny and they prized freedom above all things, so they acted. On their own, with only faith and devotion to liberty to guide them.

That little shot in an isolated farm village on the muddy banks of an obscure stream, even then in the days of sail boats and one-horse shays, was heard in Paris, Berlin, Warsaw, Saint Petersburg and around the world. Even then the ocean was no barrier.

The terrible struggle which began that day greatly hastened men's march toward liberty. During the century and two-thirds that have intervened the whole western world and much of the Orient won a degree of enlightenment, self-government and prosperity, those farmers of Concord never even dreamed of. Now again it is all endangered by other despots. So Britishers and Americans met, in the persons of their children, to consecrate themselves to this new struggle. Among the English boys and girls were descendants of one of the very American colonists who led the fight at that bridge. In the American group of children a prominent part was taken by a 4-H Club. Among the Americans, singing patriotic anthems, repeating the Lord's Prayer impressively reciting the dedication contained in Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, one could note youths of Italian, Teutonic, Slavic origins. One of the outstanding members of the group looked as though she could have been a daughter of Garibaldi himself.

A Unitarian pastor made an appropriate talk, children of his own and many other churches gave assent, the British and American flags waved together, British and American hymns blended, British and American children stood shoulder to shoulder, a little ring of boys and girls brought into a single circle the monuments to British and American fighters.

War Demands On Teachers Tickle Pupils

Boston's 125,000 school children will romp through the next three weeks with only a furtive glance at classrooms, largely as the result of war's demands on their teachers.

Not quite three solid weeks of vacation, but pretty near that, are in store for the boys and girls. It's almost as if summertime, with its "no more pencils, no more books . . ." had arrived a couple of months too early.

School authorities are worrying about the continuity of classroom work and the loss of valuable time, but the children can't be expected to think of that.

Here's what happened:

This week, April 20 through April 24, is the regular spring vacation in Boston.

Monday, April 27, the entire force of 4,500 regular teachers register the third class of selectees—the 45-to-65-year class. School's out!

April 27 and 28, approximately 1,200 high-school teachers register commercial users of sugar. Vacation for the older boys and girls.

May 1 to 4, the entire staff registers everyone who wants half a pound of sugar a week, that is, the regular consumers. And all the pupils again skip happily out of the schoolhouses.

High school pupils, will as it works out, be required to study only on Thursday and Friday of next week, and on Friday of the week after that. But when they go back, there'll be plenty of back work to catch up! Teachers will be putting on the pressure, it is very reliably reported.

The same tale can be told in other cities and towns in Massachusetts—indeed, of the nation—but in some instances in Massachusetts, according to the State Department of Education, schools will remain in session, and registration will take place in after hours. In other cases, the teachers will do some of their volunteer war work in the week they would otherwise have as spring vacation. The regular spring vacation comes next week in many localities.

Aliens Become U. S. Citizens

Five enemy aliens, and three United States soldiers were today admitted to citizenship in Boston as the Federal Government, for the first time since the war began, lifted the ban against admission of enemy aliens to citizenship.

The aliens and the soldiers were members of a group of 284 admitted by Judge Francis J. W. Ford of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts.

Admission of the five aliens had been delayed immediately after the war broke out on Dec. 7 to allow the Department of Justice to complete its investigation.

Among the group were two Germans, two Hungarians, and one Italian. The soldiers represented Scotland, Canada and Austria.

Vienna-born member of the U. S. Army was Corp. Ernest Felix Hauser, a member of the United States Air Corps. He is the son of Dr. E. A. Hauser, Professor of Chemical Engineering in Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Now in the Air Corps Weather Service, Corporal Hauser said he has completed all requirements to become a member of the flying corps. He is seeking a waiver of Air Corps requirements that all fliers must have been citizens of the U. S. for 10 years. Drafted last September—aliens are not allowed to enlist—the soldier immediately applied and was granted enlistment in the Air Corps ground crew for three years.

Prof. Arthur R. E. von Hippel, instructor in chemical engineering at M. I. T., and his wife Dagmar, were the two Germans admitted to citizenship.

The Hungarians were Joseph Hart of South Boston and Andrew O. Jaszi, a Harvard teaching fellow in German languages. Mrs. Victoria Russo of Hyde Park, a resident of the United States for 50 years who can see no good reason why she should go back to Italy, was also admitted to citizenship. This Italian-born citizen has eight children, two of whom are in Government service and one is about to enter the U. S. Army.

As the aliens relinquished their last documents of alien identification, they were given a small American flag by ladies from the American Legion Auxiliary. The new citizens will receive their certificates of citizenship within the next two weeks.

Boston Credit Men Making Dinner Double Celebration

Members of the Retail Credit Men's Association, meeting tonight at Schrafft's restaurant on West Street, have special occasion for celebration.

The dinner will not only commemorate the birthday anniversary of the Association's Secretary, William J. Starr, but also mark the conclusion of his thirty-fifth consecutive year of service in that office.

President of the Association is Clarance P. Lewisson of Kennedy's.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COOL WARM RAIN
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate cool this afternoon and tonight. Moderate to fresh winds.

Maine: Showers south portion; continued cool tonight, moderate to fresh winds.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Continued cool tonight.

Massachusetts: Continued cool tonight, fresh winds along the coast.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed from Nantucket to Eastport.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:21 p. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Wednesday, 4:33 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:01 p. m.

Fourth-Registration Men Urged To Use Home Area Facilities

War Activities in New England

Fourth Registration — All men from 45 to 64, inclusive, who are required to register in the fourth registration under the Selective Service Act on Sunday or Monday, April 26 and 27, were urged today to do so in their own local draft board areas.

"Anyone who is unavoidably away from the vicinity of his home or local board area may, of course, register at any registration place that is most convenient," Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Massachusetts Director of Selective Service said, "but we ask the co-operation of all registrants in this matter in order to minimize as much as possible the transfer of registration cards from one local area to another."

All registration places established by all local boards in the United States will be open to accept registrations on Monday, April 27, Brigadier General Erickson said. In Massachusetts and many other states, registrations will be accepted on Sunday. Sunday registration in the Bay State will be confined to the hours 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. On Monday all states will adhere to the registration hours of 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

The Selective Service Director warned all registrants that the place of residence indicated on the registration card will once and for all determine the local board that will have jurisdiction over the registrant.

New Englander on Corregidor—The hard-hitting antiaircraft forces on Corregidor Island are headed by Lieut. Col. Arnold D. Amoroso, a Norwich University graduate and former Natick, Mass., resident, John E. Mazuzan, editor of the Norwich Record, said. The information was received, he said, from Lieut. Paul Amoroso, brother of the Lieutenant Colonel.

More Air Cadets Leave—Thirty-nine Greater Boston boys left late today for Santa Ana, California, where they will begin training as aviation cadets at the Air Corps Replacement Center, it was announced by Capt. W. R. Taplin, in charge of First Corps Area procurement of aviation cadets. From other points in New England more cadets left today bringing the total leaving the First Corps Area to 175. Included in the group leaving Boston was Frank T. Pulaski of West Roxbury, member of The Christian Science Monitor editorial department.

The shipping of New England boys to western training centers marks a departure, it is pointed out. Most cadets from this region have been sent to Maxwell Field, Alabama. Taxing of facilities at the southern post has made it necessary to send New England men to other fields as openings developed. First group to leave for a western field departed yesterday bound for Kelly Field, Texas.

Navy Needs Teachers—One hundred competent instructors for various United States Naval Reserve midshipmen schools are needed, the Navy Department announced today. Candidates should be graduate students in accredited colleges or universities who have had considerable teaching experience and who are at present working toward masters' degrees in engineering, mathematics, and similar subjects.

Students accepted for the program will be commissioned and given a course in indoctrination and a further three months' course at the United States Naval Academy in subjects contained in the curricula of the Naval Reserve midshipmen schools.

Candidates should be from 25 to 35 years of age, although consideration will be given others with exceptional qualifications. Applications should be addressed to the Bureau of Navigation (training division) and should be clearly marked to indicate "Special Program, Instructors for United States Naval Reserve Midshipmen Schools." Applications should be made in sufficient time so that commissioned officers may begin training not later than June 1, 1942.

Call for Seamen—Training of seamen will have to be double its present rate, if sufficient men are to be made available to man new merchant ships now building, under contract, or contemplated, Government officials report. The shortage of such men is already becoming acute, and the Government has raised the maximum age limit from 24 to 30 with the idea of increasing interest among potential trainees. About 75,000 trained men must be ready to take over the 1,600 merchant vessels that the Maritime Commission expects to build during the next two years, according to Stephen A. Frank, Boatswain enrolling officer for the Maritime Service at Boston.

Reprisal Raids Possible?—Joseph M. Loughlin, Federal Regional Director of Civilian Defense, has warned New England civilian defense organizations to be particularly alert for possible reprisal raids following the reported bombing of Tokyo.

"We have to redouble our vigilance at this stage of the game," he said. "If the attack has been made on Japan, it is quite likely that reprisals may come sooner than we would normally expect."

Official United States Navy

Gerald S. Bennett

Who has completed his preliminary flight training at Squantum Naval Air Base and has been ordered to an intermediate base in the South for further training. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Silas A. Bennett of Auburndale, Mass., Mr. Bennett is a graduate of Newton High School and Tufts College, where he was a member of the class of 1938.

N. E. Army Corps to Be Divided Into 7 Administrative Areas

Division of the Army's First Corps Area (New England) into seven districts to facilitate supervision of interior defense and general administration by the Corps Area Commander, was announced today by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General.

Function of the Corps Area command is, in part, the storage and issuance of supplies, maintenance of buildings and Army reservations, security of plants producing war materials, protection of railroads, bridges, and power plants serving the area. The Corps Area commander directs the Reserve Officers Training Corps, maintains posts, and is responsible for anti-"fifth column" activities co-operating with the F. B. I. and civilian authorities.

Under the new setup an officer, designated as "District Officer," will be in charge of each district. He will have general supervision over Corps Area activities in his district, including liaison with State authorities.

Districts under the new Corps Area organization and the officers assigned are as follows:

District No. 1: The State of Maine; Counties of Strafford, Rockingham, and Coos in New Hampshire; and County of Essex in Vermont. Headquarters, State Armory, 772 Stevens Avenue, Portland, Maine. Col. George E. Arneman, District Officer.

District No. 2: The State of New Hampshire (except Strafford, Rockingham, Hillsboro, and Coos Counties) and the State of Vermont (except the County of Essex). Headquarters, Hanover, N. H. Lieut. Col. George A. Moore, District Officer.

District No. 3: The County of Hillsboro, N. H., and the Counties of Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and that part of Plymouth lying north of a line running due west from the mouth of the North River to the boundary line between the Counties of Norfolk and Plymouth in Massachusetts. Headquarters, Boston, Mass. Col. Edmund R. Andrews, District Officer.

District No. 4: The Counties of Worcester, Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden, and Berkshire in Massachusetts. Headquarters, Springfield. Col. Roy Smith, District Officer.

District No. 5: The State of Rhode Island and the Counties of Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes, Nantucket, and part of Plymouth not included in District No. 3 all in the State of Massachusetts. Headquarters, Providence, R. I. Maj. Charles L. Stephenson, District Officer.

District No. 6: The Counties of Windham, Tolland, Hartford, and Litchfield in the State of Connecticut. Headquarters, Hartford, Conn. Col. Francis Ruggles, District Officer.

District No. 7: The Counties of New London, Middlesex, New Haven, and Fairfield in the State of Connecticut. Headquarters, Bridgeport, Conn. Brig. Gen William A. March, District Officer.

Office space now occupied by Organized Reserve activities are, as far as practicable, being utilized to accommodate the headquarters of the Corps Area Districts, General Miles said.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

MacLeish Warns Press of U. S. To Beat Axis Peace Offensive

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Archibald MacLeish called upon the nation's newspapermen yesterday to turn the full power of the American press against an Axis peace offensive which he predicted would be launched this summer.

"A 'peace offensive' is an offensive in political warfare and political warfare is warfare fought with the weapons journalists and publishers are trained to use—the weapons of ideas and words," the Director of the Federal Office of Facts and Figures said.

"It can be met and turned only by the employment—by the most skillful and effective employment—of these same weapons," Mr. MacLeish told more than 600 publishers and editors at the forty-second annual luncheon of Associated Press members at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"And it is the press," he added, "in a country which puts its reliance on a free and independent press, which has the skill and can employ it."

Mr. MacLeish observed that there had been great pressure on the Government at Washington to announce details of air raids on Japan. He added that he was certain that the press and the people, instead of receiving fragmentary reports immediately, would prefer to wait until a complete story could be released and at a time when it would give no possible information to the enemy.

Asking the press to warn the people against a "propaganda offensive," Mr. MacLeish said the people "know that political warfare won victories in France which dive-bombers and flame-throwers and tanks and parachute troops could never have won. But the real and deadly danger of the weapons of political warfare they do not realize, for they have never seen them.

"Fraud as an instrument of conquest is something we have read about but have not seen, and the power of words to overthrow nations and enslave their people is a power which we do not altogether or literally believe.

"The question, then, of the strategy of national defense upon this front," he said, "presents itself with terrible insistence.

As an approach to "this strategy of defense," Mr. MacLeish suggested "reorientation of the press to perform a wartime duty" and the "organization of a method and a practice by which the press can meet successfully the attacks we now foresee."

The first, he said, called upon the press to police itself and the second involved a "strategy of truth—the strategy which opposes to the frauds and the deceits by which our enemies have confused and conquered other peoples, the simple and clarifying truths by which a nation such as ours must guide itself."

Object of such a strategy, he said, was to inform the people that if the Axis was victorious the defeated never would be allowed to regain strength for another war, that negotiations were impossible with the memory of Munich and the attack on Pearl Harbor in the midst of Japanese-United States talks and the ultimate conclusion:

". . . that there is no possible outcome for the freedom-loving peoples in this war but a victory won by fighting, and that any proposal for any other is a proposal which has for consequence, whatever may be pictured as its purpose, the defeat of freedom."

Shortly before Mr. MacLeish spoke, the journalists applauded a message from Riley Allen, editor of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, expressing intention "to continue publishing an American newspaper in American territory in spite of Hirohito."

AP Liberalizes

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Associated Press members voted further liberalization today of AP by-laws to limit the tenure of members of the Board of Directors to three consecutive terms, beginning next year.

Further action by Associated Press members attending the 42nd annual convention of AP, the world's largest nonprofit co-operative newsgathering organization, set hours of publication for daily newspapers.

They agreed on the following publication periods: for morning newspapers, 7 p. m. to 9 a. m.; for evening newspapers, 9 a. m., to 7 p. m.; for Sunday papers, 7 p. m. on Saturday to 9 a. m. Sunday.

These changes followed liberalization moves taken yesterday for the announced purpose of meeting changing conditions. The principal move made yesterday was the liberalization of admission to membership by requiring only a majority vote instead of four-fifths of the membership.

On the recommendation of the AP Board of Directors, member publishers approved yesterday the following changes as they opened their forty-second annual meeting at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria:

Elimination of the historic right of protest of original AP newspaper members in the same field (morning, evening, or Sunday).

Substitution of payments to the original members by the new members under a formula designed to reimburse the former on a basis of the value of their AP membership.

These amendments were approved by more than four-fifths of the member newspapers' representatives after being advised by the AP Board of Directors that "the Department of Justice has declared, through a series of communications to the officers of this corporation and in personal interviews following an examination of the by-laws of the Associated Press, that they are in violation of the provisions of the Sherman Antitrust Law."

The Board in a preface to its recommended amendments said that "this corporation, through its officers and directors, has been placed on notice that certain changes must be made in its method of electing members or that it will incur the risk of proceedings in the courts which, if successful, could have the effect of bringing about the dissolution of the corporation, thus jeopardizing the existing rights of all members and impairing the value of their newspaper properties."

As approved, the amendments provide that after an application for membership has been approved, the applicant shall not be admitted to AP membership or become an AP member, where there are one or more existing AP memberships in the field in the city in which the applicant has been elected, until:

1. The applicant shall pay to the corporation a sum equal to 10 per cent of the total amount of the regular assessments received from members in the field involved during the period from Oct. 1, 1900, to the first day of the month preceding the date of the election of the applicant, and provides that such payment shall in no case be less than three times the current annual regular assessment.

2. The applicant shall relinquish any exclusive right that he or it may have, by contract or otherwise, to any news or news picture service that is being made available to the applicant at the time of the filing of his application for membership. Furthermore, when requested to do so by any member or members in the field involved, the applicant shall require the said news or news picture services, or any of them to be furnished to such member or members upon the same terms as they are made available to the applicant.

The arrangement further specifies that such money paid to the corporation would then be paid over to the A P member in the field in the city in which the applicant is elected. Where there is more than one member, the moneys would be distributed among the members in proportion to the regular assessments paid by them since Oct. 1, 1900.

It was also voted that applicants for membership may be elected by the Board of Directors—when no meeting of the members is in session—in a field in a city where there is no existing membership.

The following six directors were re-elected:

W. H. Cowles, Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review; George B. Longan, Kansas City (Mo.) Star; Col. Robert R. McCormack, Chicago Tribune; L. K. Nicholson, New Orleans Times-Picayune; E. Lansing Ray, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and Stuart H. Perry, Adrian (Mich.) Telegram.

Admiral Bristol

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Vice Admiral Arthur Leroy Bristol, Jr., who the Navy announced passed on yesterday "from natural causes" was commander of a task force in the North Atlantic.

A native of Charleston, S. C., where he made his home, Admiral Bristol entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1902 and served in the Navy continuously since.

During the World War he was on destroyer duty with the Atlantic Fleet until in the closing months of the war he became aide and Flag Secretary of the Commander, Cruiser and Transport Force, Atlantic Fleet, in which position he became much experienced in convoy work. For his service he was awarded the Navy Cross and the Army's Distinguished Service Medal.

DESTINATION

Experienced travelers bound for The Taft know they are headed for welcome economy!

2000 ROOMS, BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50.

HOTEL TAFT ALFRED LEWIS, MGR

7th AVE. AT 50th ST. NEW YORK

TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY

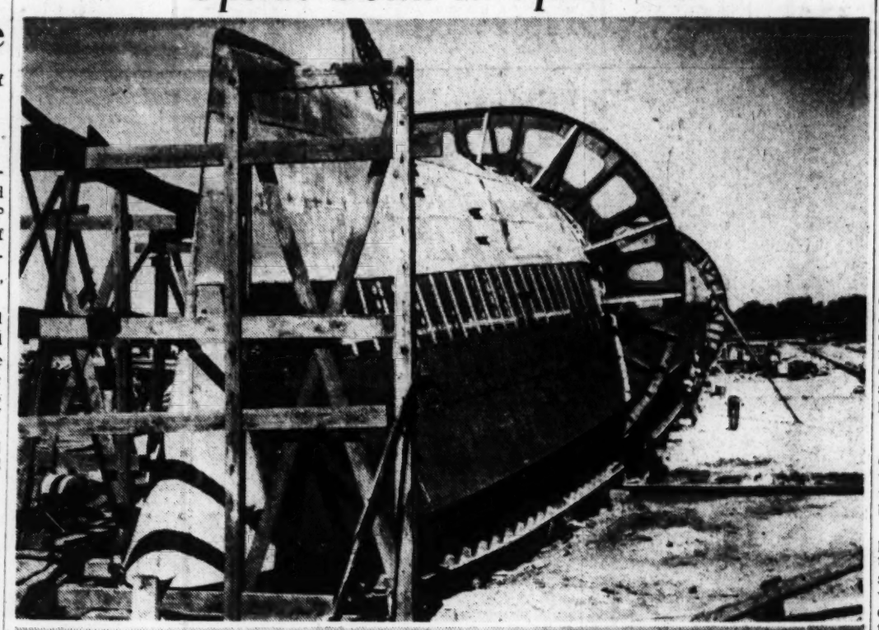
BING & BING MANAGEMENT

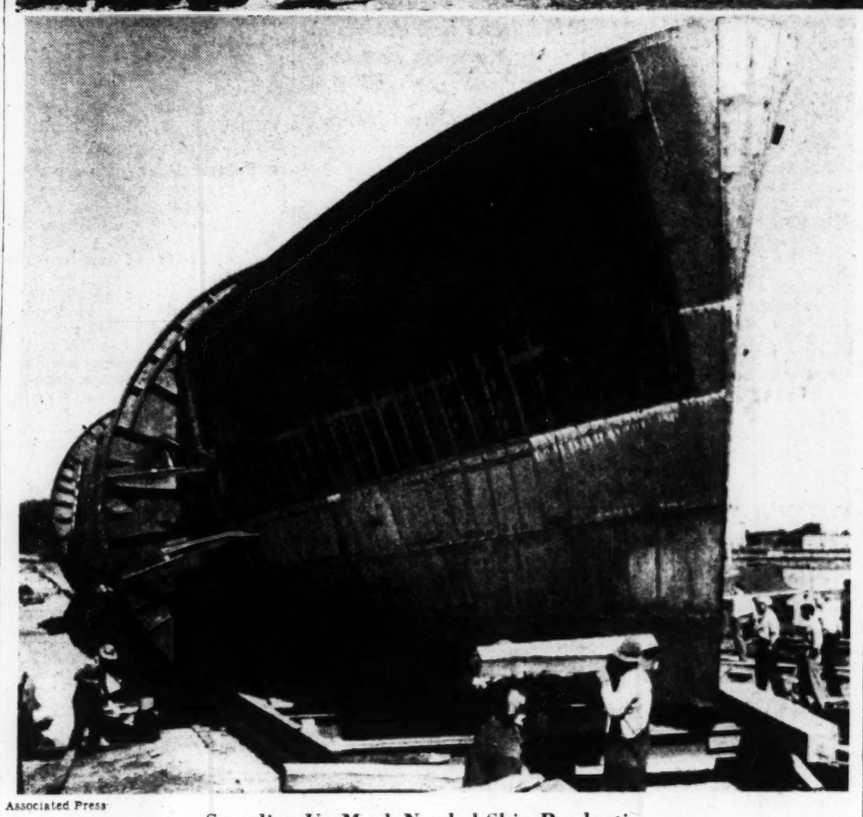
REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Pleasant After Taste

RECOMMENDED BY DENTISTS GENERALLY

Upside Down to Upset Axis





Associated Press

Speeding Up Much-Needed Ship Production

The fastest way to build a ship is upside down, engineers contend, and the Defoe Shipbuilding Company at Bay City, Mich., proves it by turning out a submarine chaser every week. At top, the hull is about ready to roll over in a specially designed cradle so that workmen can complete the superstructure. In center picture, the submarine chaser starts to roll over into the conventional position of boats under construction. At bottom, the ship is right side up and ready for completion by its builders.

O'Hare Gets Medal of Honor and Promotion

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Lieut. Edward H. O'Hare, the intrepid naval aviator who destroyed five Japanese bombers and damaged a sixth in five eventful minutes, received from his Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt, today the Congressional Medal of Honor and a promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

Standing at attention, with his eyes blinking rapidly, Commander O'Hare heard the Chief Executive read a citation which called his feat "one of the most daring, if not the most daring single action in the history of combat aviation."

Then, while the President clasped his hand, Commander O'Hare watched his bride place the medal around his neck.

Calling attention to the stripes of a Lieutenant Junior Grade on the sleeve of the young officer, the President remarked that Commander O'Hare had not yet time to get the fixin's of a Lieutenant Commander and then handed him the promotion papers boosting him two grades.

Almost inaudibly, Commander O'Hare acknowledged his promotion, "That is very nice," "thank you very much."

Then the Chief Executive read the citation, which he said was more important than awarding the promotion. It said:

"The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the Congressional Medal of Honor to Lieut. Edward H. O'Hare, United States Navy, for services as set forth in the following paragraph citation.

"For gallantry and intrepidity in the area of combat, at grave risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty, as section leader and pilot of Fighting Squadron 3, when on February 20, 1942, having lost the assistance of team mates, he interposed his plane between his ship and advancing enemy formation of nine attacking twin-engined heavy bombers. Without hesitation, alone and unaided, he repeatedly attacked this enemy formation at close range in the face of their intense combined machine gun and cannon fire, and despite this concentrated opposition, he, by his gallant and courageous action, his extremely skillful marksmanship making the most of his limited amount of ammunition, shot down five enemy bombers and severely damaged a sixth before they reached the bomb release point.

"As a result of his gallant action, one of the most daring, if not the most daring single action in the history of combat aviation, he undoubtedly saved his carrier from serious damage."

Before the brief ceremony in his office, Mr. Roosevelt had called over Mrs. O'Hare, saying he wanted to meet her, too, and greeted Representative Cochran (D), of Missouri, who appointed Commander O'Hare to the United States Naval Academy.

Then, after reading the citation, Mr. Roosevelt took the highest award the nation can bestow on one of its heroes, the bronze-silver star of the Medal of Honor, from a leather case and fumbled with the snap on its blue ribbon, failing to open it.

The Chief Executive said he would have to ask Mrs. O'Hare, whose hands were more skillful than his, to put the medal around the neck of her hero husband.

With a bit of coaching from the President, she unfastened the clasp and hung the medal around Commander O'Hare's neck.

The President then began informal conversation by asking how long he would be here.

Commander O'Hare remarked he would have to refer the question to some of his superior officers who were present for the ceremony.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said he was sending Commander O'Hare out to St. Louis to present to the city the naval "E" for excellence as the first big city which went over the top in a campaign for funds for the Navy Relief Society. Secretary Knox said the "E" would be awarded probably at the end of this week.

At the ceremony were Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet and Chief of Naval Operations; Rear Admiral J. H. Towers, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics; Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; and Captain F. E. Beatty, aide to Secretary Knox.

Picture on Page 1

Newsprint Supply Adequate for 1942

By the Canadian Press

Montreal

Charles Vining, President of the Newsprint Association of Canada, said that there was a sufficient supply of newsprint for North American consumers to tide them through 1942.

Mr. Vining said he made the statement to counteract a misconception that had arisen from reports of probable hydro-power diversion from newsprint mills to other uses.

R. C. A. F. to Take Women For Mechanics, Overseas

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 21 (AP)—Group Capt. H. P. Crabb of Ottawa, Director of Manning for the Royal Canadian Air Force, said in an interview here that women will be enlisted in the R. C. A. F. for mechanical duties and probably will be sent overseas on ground work.

Women, he added, will not be enlisted for air crew duties.

United Nations Top Axis Output, Nelson Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson told the Truman Committee that the United Nations have now definitely outdistanced Axis Powers in war production.

The problem now, he declared, is to overtake the reserve goods which Germany and Japan amassed over the past decade. He hoped this would occur "in a few months."

Following a new defense of dollar-a-year men before the Senate Committee in which Mr. Nelson declared that it is becoming "increasingly difficult" to get good men to come to Washington because of "criticism and veiled allusions" he went on to the brighter production picture.

Now Over the Hump

"We are over the hump of production," he declared. "Everything we have is now in production and we can see ahead to where it will be in quantity production.

"America, Britain and Russia are producing a great deal more than the Axis," he continued. "We have still the reserves to overcome of war material which the Axis accumulated, the Japanese since 1930, the Germans since 1933.

"I am hopeful, however, that in a few months we will be producing in such quantity that we will overcome that reserve."

A little later to a question of Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Mr. Nelson repeated emphatically:

"We're over the hump and on our way. We're going to find a lot of snags but we are on the road."

It was at this point that Mr. Nelson raised the subject of dollar-a-year men. Explaining that criticism and veiled allusions was "one handicap to production," he explained that he was having increasing difficulty in getting good men to come to Washington.

Chairman Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri asked for a list of the businessmen who had been asked to aid the war effort and declined, and argued that such men "can give it, but they can't take it."

"But this is war," replied Mr. Nelson. "The best job can only be done by getting the best men of the country to come down here."

"They have got to develop the hide of an elephant," commented Senator Truman smiling—"or the hide of a politician. Senators have to stand all sorts of criticism."

Calls Attacks Unjust

Mr. Nelson stuck to his point. The businessmen coming to Washington, he insisted, are being subject to unjust attack, despite patriotic and unselfish service vital to the nation. He said he was not objecting to just criticism, but to the kind that seemed to argue anyone who knew something about a particular industry was automatically disbarred. He complained that "corporations who send men down here still have questionnaires sent them and various questions to fill out."

Various Senators reassured Mr. Nelson that Congress really respects businessmen, but that Congress must see to it that the war is run properly.

The discussion turned on the charges of Robert R. Guthrie, resigned head of WPB's Textile Branch, that certain dollar-a-year WPB executives are favoring their own corporations and holding up war conversion.

Mr. Nelson dismissed the Guthrie case by declaring he was "not a good administrator" and had been a center of friction and delay.

Nelson's Side Toughens

Mr. Nelson had a sympathetic audience as he told of America's tremendous war production and as he asked sympathy and support for his agency. He recalled that he took over WPB three months ago and said he is preparing an interim report of new output figures.

Senator Connally praised Mr. Nelson's work. "As Chairman," he advised Mr. Nelson, "you are going to get criticism no matter what you do. You must have the hide of a rhinoceros."

"Senator, it's getting thicker every day," said Mr. Nelson.

"You shouldn't be irritated. You don't have to run for office—but we do," said Senator Connally. "Now these businessmen: they can stand some sniping if the boys in the trenches can stand the fire of rifles and cannon balls."

Mr. Guthrie Hit

Even as Mr. Nelson was defending WPB executives who were attacked by ex-textile branch head Guthrie for allegedly holding up conversion, the WPB ordered the cotton textile industry to convert many of its looms to production of cloth needed in the war effort instead of making textiles for clothing and household goods.

This was the conversion which Mr. Guthrie had been trying to expedite in his criticism, which was aired before House and Senate Committees.

Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio asked Mr. Nelson if he did not think the Guthrie criticism had done good. Mr. Nelson took the opposite view that it "had done a lot of harm." He had been in favor of conversion of industry for two years, he said, but it was a question of when the time was appropriate.

At one point Mr. Nelson said that the Government may face the necessity of drafting executives for war work.

Government Moves to Provide For Families of Enlisted Men

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Legislation sponsored by the War Department to provide for dependents of enlisted men in the Army and Navy has been introduced in Congress, calling for payments by the men themselves and by the Government.

The measure would provide $40 a month for a wife and $10 additional for each child; $35 for one parent, or $45 for two.

Dependents are divided into two classes, A and B. In Class A are wives and children; in Class B are parents, grandchildren, brothers and sisters of the men in service.

The men would be required to tribute from their pay $20 a month if they have dependents in one class and $25 if they have dependents in both classes if they desired to take advantage of the legislation.

In addition to these payments, the dependents would receive allowances from the Government on this monthly scale: wife $20, with $10 additional for each child; one child and no wife $15, with $10 more for each additional child; divorced wife who has been awarded alimony $20; one parent $15, two parents $25; each grandchild, brother and sister $5.

Additional payments by the Federal Security Administration would be authorized in any cases where it was found that these allowances were insufficient for actual living expenses.

The bill would affect all enlisted men in the Army from the lowest grade of private up to and including the lowest grade of sergeant and men of equivalent rank in the Navy and Marine Corps.

The measure was drafted by the war Department and approved by the Budget Bureau. It was introduced in the Senate by Senators Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado and Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma and in the House by Representative Andrew Edmiston (D) of West Virginia.

Other legislation broadening the law preventing foreclosure of mortgages on homes of selectees was introduced by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Under his bill, draftees called into service after Oct. 17, 1940, who incurred obligations on their homes after that date but before their induction, would be protected from foreclosures. The present law, said Senator George, affords protection only to men who had incurred the obligations prior to Oct. 17, 1940.

What Canada Pays

OTTAWA, April 21 (AP)—Dependents' allowances for men in the Canadian Army and Air Force below the rank of warrant officer, Class One, provides $35 monthly for a wife, $12 for each of the first two children, $9 for a third child, and $6 for a fourth. Assigned pay is additional.

Dependents of other ranks up to Lieutenant-Colonel receive allowances on an increasing scale but there is no provision for children other than the first two.

Allowances in the Navy are on the basis of marriage allowances, corresponding roughly to allowances in the other two services.

Union Chiefs Accuse N. A. M. Of Violating Labor Pledges

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—The Presidents of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, William Green and Philip Murray, accused the National Association of Manufacturers today of "running out" on the understanding of industry and labor with President Roosevelt.

A joint statement by the two labor leaders referred to a recent NAM advertisement which said "America wants victory—not the closed shop." Mr. Green and Mr. Murray said "a more honest statement of the NAM's position would be 'we want the open shop—even at the expense of victory.'"

The labor leaders said that the President, after consultation with spokesmen for industry and labor, set up the War Labor Board composed of an equal number of industry, labor, and public representatives, and that on March 18 it agreed by resolution that the union security issue was a proper matter for consideration by the board.

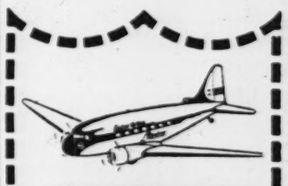
The two labor leaders expressed the view that "fortunately the N. A. M. speaks for only a minority of American employers and does not express the views of American business as a whole."

Asserting that such restrictive legislation would not have a chance in normal times, Mr. Green and Mr. Murray said "the N. A. M. is trying to take advantage of the war to secure special protection that it could not get in peacetime for a few selfish, recalcitrant employers who hate unions more than they hate Hitler.

The N. A. M. full-page advertisement said that the Government had given American industry the job of providing "enough guns, tanks, planes and ships fast enough to win this war of survival."

"To do its job for national security—as well as it should—industry," the advertisement said, "must be able to hire, promote, keep—the best American workers it can find.

"Industry has a duty to tell the public and Congress that it can't be blamed for delays due to the imposition of the closed shop, or by long-drawn-out delays while the Government tries to build a national labor relations policy company by company, day by day, and month by month instead of having an immediate and clear-cut congressional labor policy that will speed production."



SERVING THE INDUSTRIAL EAST

United's Mainliners link the cities and war production centers of the East with time-saving, convenient service: New York, Philadelphia, Allentown, Youngstown, Akron, Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago.

UNITED AIR LINES

80 E. 42nd St., New York
18 Providence St., Boston

"BROOKS" IS AN ADJECTIVE

For Shirts, Neckties and Pyjamas, we use our own materials in colors and designs of our own selection. We use our own patterns for cutting these goods. The work—including extra hand-finishing generally identified only with individual custom making—is done in our own shops. Thus, we are able to produce styles so exclusive, and wearing qualities so proverbially long-lived that our name itself has come to be used as the only adjective which describes them: "Brooks."

Brooks Collar-Attached Shirts, $4 to $6.50
Brooks Neckties: India Madras Bows to English Squares, $1 to $4.50
Brooks Pyjamas, $5 to $22

Sixth Floor Shop Shirts $3, Neckties $1.25 to $2, Pyjamas $4.00 and $4.50

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers

MADISON AVENUE COR. 44TH STREET

BRANCH: NUMBER ONE WALL STREET

NEW YORK

NEWBURY COR. BERKELEY ST., BOSTON

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

How We Take Nazi Propaganda Most Vital 'Fight,' Women Told

"There has been a Battle of France, and a Battle of Britain, and a Battle of the Atlantic . . . yet the most important battle of all is the battle of and for the mind of America," declared Prof. Carl J. Friedrich of the Harvard University department of government, at a luncheon meeting at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union today.

Professor Friedrich's topic was "The Battle of the Mind: an Analysis of Propaganda," and he went on to describe some of the subtle propaganda methods being employed with marked success by the Nazis.

He pointed out that German propaganda today was based upon an almost diabolical comprehension of human weaknesses, of every one of which it took the fullest advantage.

He mentioned, as an example, the average reader's failure to examine the major premises of any proposition that is put to him. "When a doubtful assertion is made," he said, "most of us plunge into an argument over it without further ado." Using this fact, he said, the Nazis do not affirm their claims, they assume them and from them go on to a further statement.

Losing Sight of Premises

As an instance, he reminded his listeners of the statements about "if Hitler wins, we shall have to do business with him," and the old question, "Should the United States aid Britain or not?" This latter question, he pointed out, blandly slid over the premise that was implied, namely, that the United States herself had no stake in the war.

He described also the way in which the Nazis have made full use of the "propaganda of acts," and said that in the summer of 1941 the German firms in Latin America were taking orders for fall delivery, a fact which impressed more than one gullible businessman, as it was intended to do, he said.

Professor Friedrich, however, warned against combatting totalitarian methods with totalitarian methods. He spoke of the persons who, in their wrath against what the Axis is doing, urge that, for instance, "all Germans be exterminated" or similar measures. "I am sure they think themselves extremely patriotic," said Professor Friedrich, "when in fact, their minds have become Hitlerized, hatred generating senseless physical violence."

Unwitting 'Fifth Columnists'

"Without knowing it," he declared, "such people have become the most dangerous 'fifth columnists' in our midst, for they have lost faith in democracy, in civilized methods, in Christianity."

Professor Friedrich advocates the undermining of Axis morale not alone through the successful prosecution of the war effort, but by spreading the truth, through the radio, the truths of democracy and the truth about Hitlerism. As in the days of Napoleon, he believes that the mind of Europe cannot be won to the Nazi cause, that the more battles the Nazis win, the more enemies will rise against them. He believes that the United States is pre-eminently equipped to carry on this "morale offensive" not merely by the power of words, he says, but more especially by the power of deeds successfully communicated to the masses of Europe.

"Democracy is going to win," said Professor Friedrich. "Its weapons will be our ideas and the facts about our deeds."

The luncheon today at which Professor Friedrich was guest of honor was arranged by Miss Mary H. Tolman, Executive Secretary of the Union. Mrs. Eva Whiting White, the President, introduced the speaker.

By a Staff Photographer

Women's Union Officers

Mrs. Eva Whiting White, President of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston (left), who presided at today's luncheon to Prof. Carl J. Friedrich of Harvard University. With her is Miss Mary H. Tolman, Executive Secretary of the Union, who was in charge of the luncheon arrangements.

Disloyalty Held Open To Drastic Action

The Department of Justice intends to take "drastic action against disloyal citizens" and to protect to the full all those who are loyal, John F. Mulcahey, District Director of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, said today.

He spoke at exercises launching the National Citizenship Education Program this morning where an exhibit and workshop was opened at the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company building on Newbury Street, Boston.

The workshop will consist of citizenship and English classes on May 1, 15, and 29 for teachers who wish to improve their technique in the teaching of adult aliens.

3-Year Sentence In Objector Case

Croce Drogo, of Roxbury, Mass., member of the religious sect of Jehovah's Witnesses, was sentenced today to three years in a Federal penitentiary after being found guilty of failure to report for noncombatant services as a conscientious objector.

Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court, cutting down the Government's recommendation of five years in the Federal prison, announced he would keep the case open for the period of confinement to allow the defendant an opportunity to obtain shorter sentence if he should change his attitude.

Sign Here, Please

Emerson College students are doing their part in the Massachusetts War Bond Pledge Campaign by signing up to buy stamps and bonds for the duration. Here Nick Stantley, originator of the Collegiate Bond Booth idea, started first at Emerson, is receiving pledges signed by Irma Harris and Elisabeth Urbin.

Half of Cotton Output Slated For War Uses

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England's cotton mills, along with the mills of the South, were ordered by the Federal Government shortly after noon today to convert approximately one-half of their total production to war needs within the next 60 days. The order will, it is estimated by local cotton men, serve to double the nation's supply of materials needed for sand bags, camouflage cloth, and bags for food and agricultural products.

Insofar as the order requires more concentration on coarse fabrics, it may have sharp effect on New England mills, and their 100,000 workers, where the general production is of fine goods. However, it is the understanding of cotton men here, some of whom were consulted by Washington prior to issuance of the order, that specific directives will be given each mill and these orders will call—so far as possible—for production of types of goods normally turned out in each mill.

A mill making sheets, for example, merely will be required to devote 50 to 60 per cent of its production to sheets for the Army and Navy.

So far as consumers are concerned, the order may not be as drastic as the figures imply. For, it must be pointed out that the order applies to present production. Since the present level of production is very high, the one half permitted for civilian use is nearly as much as is normally consumed.

Actual figures are interesting in this regard. During the depression years the normal American consumption ran from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 bales a year. Only in 1937 did it rise to 7,000,000.

Last year, under impact of defense orders and increased civilian purchasing power, cotton consumption hit a record peak of 10,000,000 bales. It is running at about 10,500,000 now.

Thus, if as much as 60 per cent is diverted to war needs, it will still mean 4,000,000 bales left for civilian needs, or about four fifths of the normal peacetime consumption rate.

The factor of high prices that normally would occur following such curtailing and limiting of supply probably would be averted in the case of cotton because of the price ceilings previously set by Leon Henderson.

Consumers may experience some shortages, cotton men agree, but there will be for the foreseeable future/all the cottons that really are needed.

There may be some limitation on colors due to Government restrictions on dyes. Printing mills already are cut down to four colors, although that is scarcely a hardship.

Today's order falls upon an industry which already is jammed with war business. It is estimated that on an over-all basis the industry already is converted almost 50 per cent to war orders. Thus the order will affect, chiefly, those mills which so far have not turned to war orders.

Business on hand, as well as conditions in general, indicate that New England mills will be operating at peak capacity for months to come.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, in seeking wage increases, recently asserted that the value of shares in 34 New England mills had jumped from $446,526 in 1939 to $9,569,053 last year, or 21 times.

Luncheon Held By Medford's Woman's Club

The annual luncheon and reception for new officers and members of the Medford Woman's Club was held this afternoon at the club house on Governors Avenue. The Chairman was Mrs. Herbert P. Frye, Hostesses were as follows; Mrs. Raymond J. Faulkner, head table; Mrs. Frank W. Pote, past presidents' table; Mrs. G. H. Hawes; Mrs. Leland C. Bickford; Mrs. Frank L. Donini; Mrs. W. E. Edwards; Mrs. John T. Winsor; Mrs. O. H. Thompson; and Mrs. Frank Lovering.

After the luncheon there was a reception to the incoming officers who are: Mrs. James A. M. Mott, President; Mrs. Frye, First Vice-President; Mrs. F. C. Stowell, Second Vice-President; Mrs. A. H. Sulis Jr., Third Vice-President; Mrs. George W. McCoy, Recording Secretary; Mrs. George A. Moore, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. George P. Nason, Treasurer; Mrs. William Smith, Custodian; Mrs. J. Wallace Buchanan, Auditor; Mrs. B. F. Dodge, House Manager; Mrs. George M. Low, Scholarship Committee; Mrs. O. H. Thompson, Finance Committee; Mrs. George L. Bussell, Collector of Rentals; Mrs. E. Leslie Lockman, Mrs. Albert Morrissey, Mrs. Paul G. Richmond, Mrs. F. E. Richardson, Mrs. George F. Root, Mrs. Lewis Wunderlich, Directors; Mrs. Raymond J. Faulkner, Mrs. Clifford Ball, Mrs. Arno M. Bommer, Mrs. L. O. Nichols, Mrs. Frederick N. Beals, Nominating Committee, 1943.

Mrs. Carl F. Ashton had charge of a play, entitled "April Showers." The play is a sequel to the "Spinsters of Lushe" given earlier in the season. The members of the cast are the same and include: Mrs. Albert Morrissey, Mrs. Frank W. Pote, Mrs. Carl P. Ashton, Mrs. Robert W. Meserve, Miss Elizabeth Hosmer, and Mrs. Arno M. Bommer. Mrs. Paul R. Wild assisted Mrs. Ashton in coaching the play.

Lewis Wharf Sees Trial of Unusual Life-Saving Suit

A life-saving rubber suit, containing an interior kapok vest and buoyed with air that is closed into the suit when it is put on, was tried out yesterday at Lewis Wharf to show the value of the equipment when ships are torpedoed.

Hubert Shaw donned a suit, and leaped overboard from a tug, bobbing about like a cork for a few minutes, and then illustrated a few fancy swimming strokes. An official of the National Maritime Union, which is affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, then took his turn and leaped from the wharf.

The suit resembles a diver's outfit, except that it has a tight-fitting hood instead of a helmet. The jacket is closed with an oversized zipper arrangement, and it is claimed that with practice a person can don a suit in from 30 to 40 seconds. More than 10,000 of these suits are said to be in use today.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc, 6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, April 22
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—7:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time.) VLQ3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time.) VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Orchestra and Soloists. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Army's Pullman Needs Cancel Philadelphia Orchestra Date

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., April 21—Wartime transportation needs have forced last-minute cancellation of a concert by the Philadelphia Orchestra here Thursday night, for which the entire 3,561 seats of the great Municipal Auditorium had been sold out for more than a year.

Efforts were being made today to find a substitute musical attraction to replace the cancelled event.

The trouble, apparently, is the Army's ever increasing need for Pullmans to move troops. When it was discovered that no sleeping cars would be available to take the musicians back home after the concert, they had to give up the long-scheduled event.

They have to play a regular Friday afternoon concert in Philadelphia the next day. The distance is too far to let them get back in time if they started back Friday morning.

Hence it was a case of the musicians sitting up in the day coaches all night after the concert if they were to get home—and their union rules bar night trips in day coaches.

Music leaders here made no ado about the union requirement of Pullmans for night riding. They were rather disposed to grant that players might not be in condition to do their best the next afternoon if they had to go through the unaccustomed experience of trying to get a night's sleep in the day coaches.

The orchestra's first obligation is to fill its engagements in Philadelphia regardless of its road engagements, local people also conceded.

Louis Cons

Prof. Louis Cons, who passed on Sunday in Cambridge, Mass., was Professor of French Literature at Harvard University, a Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, and President of the New England Chapter of France Forever besides being one of the most widely known French residents in this country.

Professor Cons, born in Lyons, France, spent many years attached to military service before beginning his career as a teacher. He was once tutor at the Royal Court of Prussia and later his observations and impressions gathered during this sojourn in Germany were published in a book entitled, "De Goethe à Bismarck."

Since coming to the United States in 1910, he had held teaching positions in many American colleges and universities. He was appointed Professor of French Literature at Harvard in 1937.

After the fall of France in 1940 he was one of the first to side unequivocally with the De Gaullist Free Fr...

Cantabrigians Are Planning To Give Two One-Act Plays

The Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge announces that two one-act plays will be given at the clubhouse Wednesday, April 29, at 8 p. m., by the Cantabrigia Players, the proceeds from the performance to go to charitable activities of the club. The Plays are "The Unseen" by Alice Gerstenberg, and "The Incurable Optimist" by Noel Waters.

The casts include Mrs. Frederick W. Pfaff, Mrs. Mina G. del Castillo, Mrs. Mildred Dana Shaw, Mrs. Martin R. Durkin, and Mrs. Edward T. Kranefuss. Mrs. Pfaff is coaching the productions.

Music will be furnished by Eleanor Thomas, soprano, with Helen Mahler accompanying, and by Ruth Zide, a 10-year-old pianist from the "March of Youth" radio program.

The plays are being sponsored by the club's literature department of which Mrs. Harold F. Wheeler is Chairman, and tickets may be obtained from any member of the cast.

The Cantabrigia Club's golden jubilee luncheon will be held Friday, May 1, at the Hotel Commander, Cambridge. Special guests will be Mrs. David A. Westcott, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Herbert J. Guerney, a former President of the Federation, and a reception in their honor as well as for Mrs. Ernest E. McGuire, the President, past presidents, and charter members, Mrs. Annie B. Boynton and Miss Helen E. Wyeth, will precede luncheon.

The MacDowell Ladies' Quartette will present a group of American scenes in costumes, and there will be a birthday cake.

In charge of arrangements is Mrs. Frank B. Sanborn, with Mrs. H. Fletcher Peak handling the decorations. Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Harry L. Lincoln and reservations should be made by April 29.

Many N. E. Women to Attend Farm and Garden Convention

Atlantic City is to be the scene of the annual meeting of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association on April 28, 29, and 30, and many members of the New England Farm and Garden Association plan to attend.

Those who have made reservations at the Hotel Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, headquarters for the meeting, are Mrs. F. Wayland Ayer, President of the national group, her sister, Mrs. Harold Murdock, and their niece, Miss Margaret Lawson, all of Brookline. Others are Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, recently re-elected to serve for a fourth term as President of the New England group; Miss Helen Harding, manager of the Association's Newbury Street shop, and Mrs. Paul Burrage, Treasurer of the national organization.

The program this year will be practical and educational—in keeping with the times—and of special value to everyone interested in food as a powerful weapon for winning the war. Speakers will be Prof. William Starr Myers of Princeton; Miss Marie Doerman, state nutrition specialist, who will demonstrate proper methods of canning and dehydrating; Miss Sarah Bulette, who has recently returned from a trip abroad, and others equally competent in their fields.

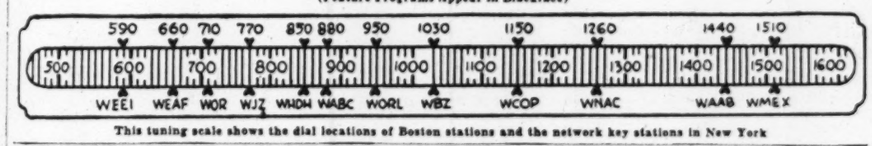
Among the others from this district who will be present are Mrs. Herbert B. Hosmer of Concord, Editor of the official publication, "Home Acres," Miss Justine Howland of Worcester, Mrs. Georgiana Wilson of Newton Center, Mrs. Julia Ames of Sudbury, and Mrs. Grace Hunt of Weston. Distinguished guests from out of town who will be there are Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford. Mrs. Ford is a Council member from Michigan.

On Tuesday evening, April 28, members of the National Council and standing committees will meet preceding the full two-days program which includes two luncheons at the hotel and a banquet, Wednesday evening, April 29. Massachusetts members of the Council are Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Robert A. Ware, Mrs. Hosmer, Mrs. Murdock, Mrs. Jay Clark, Jr., and Mrs. W. Rodman Peabody.

The Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, which was founded during the last war is best known for organizing at that time the "farmerettes" in cooperation with the Garden Clubs of America. The organization improves rural conditions by bringing country and city women together through direct producer-consumer relations.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-Washington baseball game	Dance Matinee
3:15 Marie Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Dance Matinee
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'		Dance Matinee
3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs	"Southernaires," quartet	'Right to Happiness' sk.		Dance Matinee
4:00 Burl Ives, Songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox-Washington baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:15 Living History	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"		Dance Matinee
4:30 'Mosaic'; D. Castillo	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"		Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		Dance Matinee
5:00 Musical Camera	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Music; Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 Musical Camera	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30 Orchestra; Talk	"Four of Us"; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"	The Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Musical Headliners	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight' drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; Talk
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Baseball Scores; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen" drama	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	PM Reporter, news
7:30 American Melody	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Carmen Miranda, songs
7:45 Hour: songs; violin	Allen: orch.; songs	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Electric Choir
8:00 "Are You a Missing Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Ray Block's Orchestra; vocalists; chorus	"What's My Name"; quiz program	Jose Dominquez' Orch. "Aria Auditions"
8:15	Cugat Rhumba Revue	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	Dance Matinee
8:30 Bob Burns; guests; drama; Elm. Davis	Milton Berle, Shirley Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent"	"Aria Auditions" Romance in Music
8:45		Horace Heidt's Orchestra		
9:00 "Archie"; comedy; solos; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson's Quiz	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15	Famous Jury Trials		News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Summer Symphony	Fibber McGee and Molly; guests	Hal McIntyre's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to the Nation	NBC Summer Symphony		"Canadian War Front"	Variety Hour
10:00 Music in the Night; Watler Gross' Or.	NBC Summer Symphony	Bob Hope; J. Colonna; soloists; orch.; guests	John B. Hughes, News	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	NBC Summer Symphony	Red Skelton; Oasie Nelson's Or.; songs; comedy	Australian News; Music; Griff Williams' Orch.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 News; Sports	Morgan Beatty, News			Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
10:45	"Here Comes the Band"		"Under Western Skies"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	The McFarland Twins ..	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	The McFarland Twins	Dance orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	St. Louis Serenade; orchestra; vocalists	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	"Music You Want"		Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; News	News comments	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Musical program	"Musical Clock"	Songs; "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	"Good Morning"	Organ recital	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Headline News; Morning	"Morning Varieties"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Talk; "Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Harvey & Dell; sk	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Talk; Marimba Band
10:15 American Stories	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	M. Carlson, talk	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Going Shopping"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	'Chaplain Jim—U. S. A.'	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	U. S. Army Highlights	"Going Shopping"
11:00 Victory at Home	"Second Husband"; sk.	"The Bartons"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Dance orchestra
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	Organ soloist
11:30 'Bright Horizons'; sk.	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Fashion Talk
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	War Bonds; Kaleidoscope	Dept. of Agriculture	The Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; news comments	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	The Minute News
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	John B. Hughes, News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	Edward McHugh, hymns	"Musical Roundup"	"I'll Find My Way"; sk.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	N. E. Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills, household	Talk; Ed Camden's Or.	Religious program; talk
1:45 "Road of Life"	News		Salute to South America	Religious program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	G. McMullen; Music	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Victory program
2:15 Serial drama	Contrasts in Melody	"Grimm's Daughter"	Music; News	Victory program
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Rakov's Orchestra	Guiding Light	Sports Comments	John Kiley, organ
2:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	Five Star News
3:00 David Harum; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Dance Matinee
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"Two Men and a Girl"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	Dance Matinee
3:45 "United We Stand"	'15 Min. From Broadway'	"Right to Happiness"		Dance Matinee
4:00 Arbor Day Program	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Boston Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:15 Navy Relief Prgm.	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas"; serial		Dance Matinee
4:30 Quartet	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Boston Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News	Melody Interlude; News	"Young Widder Brown"		Dance Matinee
5:00 Musical Camera	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Music; Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 Musical Camera	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	Dance Matinee
5:30 Ray Block's Orch.	Superman; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Jack Armstrong, stories	The Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Talk: "Tropical Moods"	"Musical Roundup"	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; talk
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesvous	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	PM Reporter; News
7:30 Thos. Brewster	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Strauss Waltzes
7:45 Boy"; serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Strauss Waltzes
8:00 "Powerhouse"; R. Scott's Or.; songs	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.	"Adventures of the Thin Man"; dramatic sketch	"Sing Up the News" Baritone and organ	Phil Regan, Songs
8:15 Rideout; Music	"Manhattan at Midnight"; dramatic sketch	"Uncle Walter's Dog House"	Listeners' Theater: Yale U. dramatic series	Irish Music "About Today"; WMEX Drama Shop
8:30 Drama, with Jean Heraholt; News				
8:45				
9:00 Shirley Temple in "Junior Miss"	Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street	Eddie Cantor; Dinah Shore; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical Album; recordings
9:15 Ransom Sherman; comedy; music	Frontline Headlines	'Mr. District Attorney'; dramatic sketch; orch.	News Service	Classical Album
9:30	Meet the Band		Alfredo Gonzales' Orch	George Harris's Orch
9:45			"Miss Meade's Children"	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch	"Three Thirds of a Nation"; Drama; Music	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	John B. Hughes, News	Five Star News
10:15 Great Moments in Music: Mignon	Treasury Star Parade	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Pancho's Orchestra	Local sports
10:30 News; Sports	L. A. Brewer, Defense		Griff Williams' Orchestra	Local sports
10:45			Dean Austin Fardue	Local sports
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Local sports
11:15 Weather; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Songs	Dance orchestra	Local sports
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Author's Playhouse; dramatizations	Tune Up America" Dave Rose's Orchestra; guest	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	"Music You Want"			Day's End; News

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Scientific News and Talks.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil and Brazilian Program (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News (Spanish).

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum Talk.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—Andrini Continentals.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—"Symphony of Melody."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Marimba Melodies."
7:30 p. m.—News commentators.
7:45 p. m.—The Ink Spots; Quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Concert Hall."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Washington Senator Baseball Game.
6:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.; "Dansani"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:30 p. m.—"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent."
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—John Steele, European News; Sports.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Symphonietta.
10:30 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—"Under Western Skies."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—McFarland Twins.
11:30 p. m.—Rudy Bundy's Orchestra.

BUY BONDS Buy BUY STAMPS
Statler
TISSUES AND Handy TOWELS

Keep Fit for Your Job
IN FIELD OR FACTORY
ENROLL NOW
YMCA
316 Huntington Avenue
BOSTON, MASS

Genuine Scotch Tweeds
28" Wide $4.00 up
56" Wide $6.00 up
WE OFFER YOU A CHOICE OF 500 VERY FINE QUALITY MATERIALS, A COLLECTION YOU CAN'T EQUAL FOR PRICE—VALUE—VARIETY
Genuine Harris, Saxony, Shetland, Cheviot and Highland Handwoven Homespuns
IN WEIGHTS, COLORS AND PATTERNS TO SUIT EVERY INDIVIDUAL TASTE. THESE MATERIALS CUT AND DRAPE NICELY AND CAN TAKE ANY KIND OF BAD WEATHER AND ROUGH TREATMENT
Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street . . . Boston

Pearl Buck in the APRIL 25 issue of the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR IN THE ORIENT?
Don't miss it!

Appeal Made to Automobile Owners to Curtail Voluntarily Their Gas Consumption

Granite Men May Strike In Vermont Area

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 21—Possibility of a granite strike in the Barre-Montpelier district on May 1 is causing uneasiness in these Vermont twin cities.

Citizens who have dismissed strikes of past decades with a shrug, today are deeply concerned for fear that another strike may spell ruin to an already weakened industry and strike a further blow at business in the two cities already hit hard by wartime conditions.

The economic structures of both Barre and Montpelier have been feeling the exodus, during recent weeks, of men and families who have left either through the beckoning of the armed services or the call of defense industries. Mayor E. F. Heininger of Barre estimates the loss of residents to be as high as 1,500. This from a city of normally 13,500 population. According to Mayor W. F. Corry, estimates place the exodus from Montpelier, a city of normally slightly less than 8,000 inhabitants, at well over 1,000.

Of the two, Montpelier can assimilate the loss much better than Barre, particularly in case of a granite strike, because the State offices, Federal bureaus and several insurance companies insure a fairly dependable pay roll at all times.

On the other hand, Barre is largely dependent for its municipal and business income from granite plants and quarries and associated businesses. Several store and restaurant bankruptcies in Barre within the past two weeks, and rumors of others to come, are indicative of a serious situation that would be greatly intensified by any prolonged strike in the granite industry.

While retail concerns in Montpelier seem to be in a better position, the number of vacant stores are slowly growing and houses for sale and apartments for rent are increasing daily in numbers.

Officials of Montpelier and Barre are well aware of the seriousness of the economic conditions and are doing all within their power to improve them by the support and expansion of those already on the ground, rather than by an effort to attract new industry. The looming strike in the granite industry, they say, may aim an almost irreparable blow at their efforts to rehabilitate the economies of the two cities.

Although the unions and the Barre Grante Association are working under a three-year contractual arrangement as regards wages and hours, the contract stipulated that either party might seek changes upon three months' notice. Such notice was served several weeks back by the granite cutters union, which includes also polishers, sandblasters and other allied skilled workers. If these go out on strike, however, the plants must shut down and the tie-up of the industry will be complete.

An increase from $9 to $10 a day is being asked by the skilled workers in the industry. It was less than three years ago that the increase from $8 to $9, based on a sliding scale and attaining its peak last Nov. 1, was agreed upon. This agreement was reached after a brief and uneventful shutdown. There have been other more prolonged and more serious strike disturbances in the industry during past years, and usually a compromise settlement has been reached.

Most manufacturers refuse to be quoted and union leaders are equally reticent, pending the outcome of informal negotiations believed to be going on. The businessmen of both Montpelier and Barre, however, make no secret of their conviction that a prolonged strike now would deal a serious blow to one of Vermont's oldest and largest industries and be catastrophic in it effect on business in the two cities.

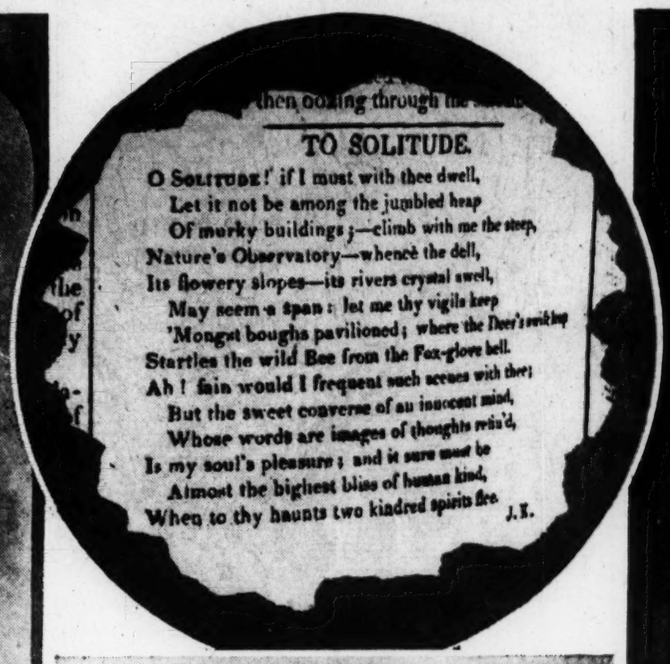
Copper Mining

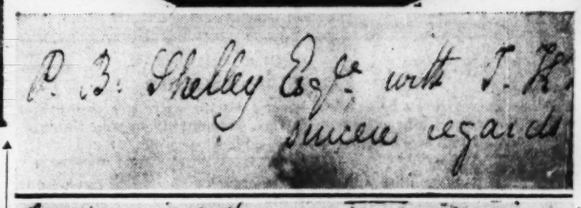
Reopening of the century-old copper mines in Strafford and Ely, in Orange County, within the next few months, was indicated Saturday, by the formation of a new corporation to be known as the Vermont Copper Co. Announcement of the proposed resumption of copper mining in the State was made by Lester E. Richwagen, Director of the Vermont War Production Board, through whose office the plans were inaugurated.

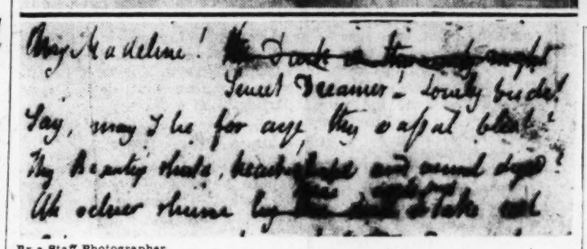
The new corporation is headed by J. V. W. Reynders, of New York, as Chairman of the Board, with George A. Ellis of Bennington and New York, President. Former Governor Stanley C. Wilson of Barre and Chelsea and A. E. deVillermont of New York, are Vice-Presidents, both of whom will be located in Vermont. Edward A. Ellis, of Castleton, is the Treasurer.

Mr. Reynders is a Past President of the Institute of Mineral and Metallurgical Engineers and former Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United Verde Copper Co. of Arizona. George A. Ellis, a native Vermonter, is a New York attorney.

LATHAM'S on Cape Cod
IN BREWSTER, ON ROUTE 6
An inn of rare charm, famous for its food, delightful guest rooms and homelike hospitality. Open for the season.
OVER-NIGHT AND WEEK-END GUESTS


TO SOLITUDE.
O Solitude! if I must with thee dwell,
Let it not be among the jumbled heap
Of murky buildings;—climb with me the steep,
Nature's Observatory—whence the dell,
Its flowery slopes—its rivers crystal swell,
May seem a span: let me thy vigils keep
'Mongst boughs pavilioned; where the Deer's swift leap
Startles the wild Bee from the Fox-glove bell.
Ah! fain would I frequent such scenes with thee;
But the sweet converse of an innocent mind,
Whose words are images of thoughts refin'd,
Is my soul's pleasure; and it sure must be
Almost the highest bliss of human kind,
When to thy haunts two kindred spirits flee.
J. K.





By a Staff Photographer

Contents of Keats Room at Harvard

Upper left: Portrait of John Keats by his friend Joseph Severn.
Upper center: Keats's first published poem in Leigh Hunt's newspaper, "The Examiner." It is the sonnet "To Solitude."
Upper right: Mantel in Keats Room of the new Houghton Library, with reproduction of the lifemask in the Victoria and Albert Museum.
Middle Center: Inscription to Shelley in presentation copy of "Endymion."
Lower center: Page of manuscript of "The Eye of St. Agnes."

Keats Room Exciting Feature Of New Library at Harvard

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the really exciting features of the new Houghton Library at Harvard University is the Keats Room, the only room so far devoted to the exclusive collection of one author's works. It contains one of the few great Keats collections in the world, arranged to be of practical value to the student.

An electrician at work there the other day stared at the dates on the mantel: 1795-1821. He asked if they were correct. Yes, he was told, the poet's sojourn on this earth lasted a little over 25 years. He looked round at the bookcases filled with works, manuscripts, letters and commentaries, the walnut-paneled walls, the caste of the life-mask above the fireplace, and, evidently, fell to thinking. Perhaps he had never heard:

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever;
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness. . . ."

"J. K.'s Sincere Regards"

These opening lines of "Endymion," however, might be properly carved above the door. One of the treasures in the room is the copy of this poem which was given to Shelley, inscribed, "P. B. Shelley, Esq., with J. K.'s sincere regards." Students who feel that some of the passages in "Endryion" suffer from over-ornamentation will be interested in Shelley's critical marginal note, "not good," beside the lines reading:

"When a dread waterspout had
rear'd aloft
Its hungry hugeness, seeming
ready ripe
To burst with hoarsest thunderings, and wipe
My life away like a vast sponge
of fate. . . ."

The various corrections which Keats himself made as his works passed from manuscript to fair-copy, and from proof to edition, are all useful to the scholar, who will have access to the Houghton collections.

Just inside the room, on the left, hangs a drawing of the poet by his artist friend, Joseph Severn, who, writing from Rome, after many nights of sleepless watching, on Feb. 22, 1821, the day before the poet passed on, said, "The advantages I have gained by knowing John Keats would to gain any other way have doubled and trebled the time." His letter is here, at Harvard, as are many letters and memoirs of such friends as Benjamin Bailey, Charles Armitage Brown, Leigh Hunt and Charles Cowden Clarke. It was Clarke, it will be recalled, who sat up all night with Keats reading Chapman's Homer, and who, the next morning, received from the poet the first draft of the well-known poem, "On First Looking Into Chapman's Homer."

Original Phrase Shown

The manuscript is in this room, and shows the original phrase, "low-brow'd Homer," rather than "deep-brow'd Homer," to which the author changed it, on second thought. The Morgan Library has the fair-copy of this poem. The Houghton collection also contains the letter which Shelley wrote inviting Keats to visit him in Italy. It is dated July 27, 1820, at Pisa; and reads, in part, "Mrs. Shelley unites with myself in urging the request that you would take up your residence with us." The two poets, however, did not meet in Italy, for Keats passed on before leaving Rome. Among the many first editions in the room is a copy of Shelley's beautiful tribute to Keats, "Adonais," which he had printed at Pisa in 1821, and in which he said of Keats, "He has outsoared the shadow of our night."

One of the most interesting manuscripts is that of the lines written in one of Leigh Hunt's notebooks and published under the title, "On Seeing a Lock of Milton's Hair." Writing to Benjamin Bailey, Keats remarked, "I was at Hunt's the other day, and he surprised me with a real authenticated lock of Milton's Hair." The room contains the first printing in a newspaper of a Keats poem, "To Solitude," in a copy of The Examiner, the paper edited by Leigh Hunt.

Autograph Letters

The collection is rich in autograph letters, including a dozen written to Fanny Brawne, expressing the poet's devotion and his need of her. Three of these have been given to the library since it opened on Feb. 28. There are nine copies of the first edition of each of the three books published during the poet's lifetime: "Poems," "Endymion" and "Lamia," as well as copies of all subsequent editions of his works. It is remarkable to note that Keats, as a rule, made no annotations in his own study books, though his copies of Shakespeare and Spenser, in one of the book cases, show profuse underscoring.

His friends, evidently, had a way of presenting visitors whom they liked with clippings from manuscripts he had given them, and many of these fragments have been collected. "The Eve of St. Agnes" was, it appears, distributed in this way by Severn though five leaves intact are in the Harvard collection. The first draft of "Lamia," and the original of "I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill" are also among the manuscripts. To the right of the room is a study for the use of scholars, by special permission; and to the left a room in which Amy Lowell's collection of rare books will be established. The Keats collection at Harvard was originally founded by Miss Lowell, who was a biographer of Keats. Later the collections of John Gregory, Louis A. Holman and the more extensive one of Arthur Amory Houghton, Jr., donor of the new library, were added.

Collection Began in 1841

Mr. Houghton's collection was formerly in the possession of the Marquess of Crewe, the son of Lord Houghton (no relation of the library donor); and Lord Houghton, before he received his title, was Richard Monckton Milnes, biographer and editor of Keats. His collection began in 1841 when Charles Armitage Brown, who had come into possession of manuscripts, letters and memoirs, was looking round England for a younger man to write the life and letters. Milnes took over the task.

On Monday, April 20, Miss Dallas Rumsey will become curator of the Keats Room which, like a good deal of the rest of the Houghton Library, will be open to the public.

One of the recent visitors to the room was Miss Alice Keats, grandniece of the poet and granddaughter of his brother George, who emigrated to the United States. She is the only member of the family who bears the name.

Traffic Hearings For Three Cities

The Special Legislative Commission of Traffic Problems will hold three public hearings throughout Massachusetts during a two-months study of local highway congestion, it was announced today. The hearings will be held in Pittsfield on May 6, in Springfield on May 20, and in Gloucester on June 18.

The Commission's study schedule calls for appearances in the Cape area on April 27 and 28, in northwestern Massachusetts on May 6 and 7, in central and southwestern Massachusetts on May 20 and 21, June 18 in eastern Massachusetts and June 24 in Boston.

The investigating group was established by the 1941 Legislature after defeat of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's $19,400,000 arterial highway program to eliminate traffic congestion in Boston. The Commission, headed by Senator Harris S. Richardson (R) of Winchester will make recommendations for traffic bottleneck elimination throughout the state.

Juvenile Problem Serious in Wartime

Juvenile Delinquency
Second of Six Articles

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A quiet, neat appearing young girl entered the office of Probation Officer Margaret V. Sullivan o fthe Boston Juvenile Court a few weeks ago.

"I've come to confess something, Miss Sullivan," she announced as she sat down.

"Remember when the Judge sent me to Lancaster, to the girls training school? And when you told me some day I'd be glad for that—that I'd thank you? Well, I wanted to defy you then—to scream, 'oh, yeah!' as loud as I could."

She leaned forward earnestly. "You were right, Miss Sullivan. I have come to thank you."

The Probation Officer told me the story of this girl, and many others like her, as I sat in her office a few days ago and discovered how serious this problem of juvenile delinquency is becoming under the stress of wartime.

From Refined Family

This girl came from a family of refined Italian people. Her parents were devoted to her, but utterly unable to keep her in line. Finally, when she began going out on "pick-up" dates with soldiers and coming home under the influence of liquor, they realized something drastic must be done, and appealed to the court for help.

"It took a long time to straighten me out," she admitted as she told the Probation Officer how she finally "got tired of being sent to my room," began to enjoy the school, and gradually to adapt herself to its discipline.

This is one case. Miss Sullivan told me of many. Girls who are brought in as runaways. Girls who are stubborn. Girls who are brought to court for idle and disorderly conduct. Girls who are taken as shoplifters.

Wayward children barely held in curb during normal times are bursting the bonds of restraint as the pulse of aggression and revolt beats from the heart of the battlefront down into the smallest unit of the community, the family.

Amazed at Change

There was the 15-year-old girl "hard as nails" who was committed to Lancaster for misconduct. "I called on her when I was there a few months later," Miss Sullivan related, "and was amazed at the change.

"She has been there about 10 months now and is a different girl. She was so proud of the things she had made at the school, brought them over to show me and confided with delight that her name was on the honor roll."

Miss Sullivan said that she was like a little girl again—a natural little girl of 15. She told the Probation Officer soberly, "Believe me, I'm going to look after my little sister. I don't want her to go through what I did."

Not all her girls snap out of it as this one did, the Probation Officer admits. A number of them come from good homes. But many never have known what "a good home" means. When they speak of "home," it often means a drunken father, an immoral mother, and dirty, cluttered house, brothers and sisters who are coarse and undisciplined.

Deeply Touched

The Probation Officer is deeply touched when some of these young girls look up at her wistfully and say, "I wish you were my mother, Miss Sullivan."

It is difficult to get through to them at first, she says. They are defiant and it usually "takes about a month on probation before a girl begins to let you know her."

Mothers, too, are less straightforward and outspoken about their problem children than fathers and brothers. A mother will try to shield her daughter hoping that "when she gets a little older," or "if I am a little kinder I can hold her."

The majority of these girls who frequent the Common are intensely patriotic, Miss Sullivan finds. She can often reach them through an appeal to patriotism when all other means fail.

"The soldiers and sailors have a hard job to do," she explained to one girl. "You musn't make it any harder for them."

It was a new thought to the child. She was quiet for a moment and then said, seriously, "You know, Miss Sullivan, I think if more of the girls on the Common looked at it that way they wouldn't bother the boys so much."

Uniform Attracts

But the attractian of a uniform is strong. Not only that, the boys spend money on them. Many of these girls have never had any money. They love to go to a restaurant with the boys in uniform. Some have never eaten in a public restaurant before. It's an exciting experience.

"Perhaps if the schools could work out something," said the Probation Officer as we discussed the problem of these girls and its solution. She told of one girl who had been really "on the loose," but who was intensely patriotic, had wanted to donate blood to the Red Cross, but was turned down as too young.

"Isn't there something that we girls can do," she pleaded. "Why couldn't we pack bullets after school?" The Probation Officer pointed out that the job might be too hard in addition to school work.

'We Want to Help'

"But why couldn't they give us the chance," she persisted, "and then if we fell down, we would lose the chance. We want to help in the war, too."

Dr. Augusta F. Bronner of the Judge Baker Guidance Center believes that right here may be the trouble, or part of it.

There is a certain age-group that has been left out of it as far as any organized war work is concerned. Girls like this one who are "too young" to make blood donations, too young to be included in the organized entertainments and dances for service men.

Parents are coming to Dr. Bronner greatly troubled because they have discovered that their young daughters "have been seen on the Common with service men." She admits she has not thought the thing through. It's a situation still in its early stages.

Entertainment

She suggests, however, that possible Parent-Teachers Associations in co-operation with school authorities might utilize recreation centers for informal entertainments for youngsters of this in-between age. Then, too, she believes there is war work that they can do—work as messengers for interceptor stations, as salvage collectors, or as members of some kind of junior signal corps.

Child welfare organizations, settlement houses, guidance centers, and playgrounds have never been more important than they are now. Parents, social workers, everyone, should be conscious of the plight of the 14-to-16-year-olds, Dr. Bronner says, and help to "channelize this abnormal excitement and desire for activity into constructive occupations."

Bingo and Beano Hit in R. I. As Chartering of Busses Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 21—Bingo and Beano games here have fallen victims to the current rubber shortage.

Joining its sister State of Massachusetts in restricting the chartering of busses under an order by the Office of Price Administration, Rhode Island has, in the move, hit hard at this State's thriving Bingo industry—a game which, by means of chartered busses, has drawn customers from far and wide.

Alonzo R. Williams, General Manager of the United Electric Railway Company, which has been providing about 30 busses a week for Bingo players, announced the discontinuance of all charter bus service to such games.

The OPA ruling makes all vehicles of a transportation company ineligible for new tires if any one vehicle is used for such ineligible purposes as a charter service to Bingo games or race tracks, said Mr. Williams.

At one time, he said, the Company had furnished as many as 100 busses a week, carrying many players from Providence and Riverside to a game in the parish hall of St. John's Church at Warren, R. I., and to another at the Waypoiset Mill, Central Falls, R. I., sponsored by the Sacred Heart Academy Benevolent Association.

Wilfred Varieur, President of the Benevolent Association, said yesterday that the games will continue, although he admitted that the attendance probably will be greatly reduced. Formerly, he said, some 75 busses brought players to the hall, but when Massachusetts busses were taken off the run attendance had dropped from about 2,600 to 1,800. He added that it had been necessary to cut the admission price in half and to alter the size of the prizes.

Fifteen independent busses, which are not eligible for new tires in any case, will continue to bring players to the games as long as their tires hold out, he said.

In Massachusetts, major bus transportation companies are discontinuing practically all charter work, including service to Beano games, due to inability to obtain tire replacements.

Co-operation Will Avoid Rationing

An appeal to automobile owners to curtail voluntarily their gasoline consumption so that dealers may stretch their reduced supplies over the entire month was issued today by Frederick H. Moore, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Gasoline Dealers Association.

Through failure of some consumers to co-operate and to understand the necessity for less driving, between 400 and 500 gasoline stations in Massachusetts were without gasoline from Thursday and Friday until this morning, when they received delivery of the last third of their April supply, Mr. Moore reported.

Under Federal orders, dealers in 17 Eastern states, including New England, are receiving only two-thirds their normal supply this month. Unless motorists realize the necessity of curtailed consumption, numerous stations will run out of gasoline before the end of the month, Mr. Moore warned.

Evidence that some motorists do not realize the seriousness of the situation is available in complaints received by dealers from their regular customers, when the dealers were forced to dole out gasoline in reduced quantities," Mr. Moore added.

Co-operation will mean the avoidance of rationing cards, Mr. Moore pointed out.

Rural free delivery and other mail carriers using their automobiles principally for mail delivery are now eligible for new tires under new regulations announced by Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Administrator.

Previously, mail carriers could obtain new tires only if their vehicles were used exclusively for mail delivery.

At the same time, Mr. Parkman announced relaxing of the restriction that only those public and school busses having a seating capacity of 10 or more persons were eligible for new tires. Now smaller vehicles licensed to transport school children or operated under contract with some governmental agency may obtain such tires.

In addition, busses may be chartered to carry entertainers or members of the armed forces to and from military or naval establishments if the commanding officer of such an establishment makes a written request for the service. Previously, all busses used in charter work were ineligible for new tires.

Along the sugar rationing front, OPA officials said that while the announced allotment of five pounds of sugar a year per person for home canning was "subject to change" later, an upward revision was not an assured prospect for later months.

An OPA spokesman, however, said if the supply and shipping situation improves, increased allotments might be made later. He said the original allotment was "probably" made as stringent as possible in the hope that more sugar could be released during the peak of the canning season.

To obtain sugar for canning a person must apply to his local rationing board for a purchase certificate, inasmuch as for this purpose sugar stamps will not be used. Under the system a family of four will be allowed 20 pounds of sugar for canning, that is five pounds for each individual in the family.

FUEL NOTICE

● BUY NOW—GET THIS FUEL CONTRACT

Again New England Coke presents a Fuel Contract that offers you these three advantages:

1. A LOWER PRICE if you take delivery now.
2. REGULAR DELIVERIES ALL NEXT WINTER.
3. GUARANTEED SAVINGS on reorders of two tons or more.

A New England Coke Contract gives you a FUEL PRIORITY. It protects you from being without fuel next winter. But to get this protection you must take a first delivery now . . . *immediately* . . . because this offer may be withdrawn without notice.

Your New England Coke Contract will entitle you to reorder one or more tons at a time — BUT — if you reorder two tons or more you'll get GUARANTEED SAVINGS. These extra savings are offered because it is vital to our war effort to save gasoline and rubber. If fuel users will take larger deliveries, fuel trucks will save thousands of miles of wear on tires and thousands of gallons of gasoline.

You will need fuel for your home next winter. Make sure you will have it . . . *and save money!* Get your New England Coke Contract NOW.

NEW ENGLAND COKE

USED BY MORE THAN 175,000 FAMILIES — GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION

NEW ENGLAND COKE

CALL HUBbard 4670 or Nearest Branch Office or CALL your Authorized Neighborhood Dealer

THIS NEW ENGLAND COKE CONTRACT APPLIES TO RESIDENTS OF GREATER BOSTON

U. S. Speeds Vast Air Plans For All-Out Raids on Reich

Continued from Page 1

out the enemy and hit him wherever he is to be found and the Army General Staff has taken the Commander in Chief's instructions literally and to heart.

2. The nature of American defense problems have always made it necessary to train American airmen for long-range bombing rather than the short-hop variety. This means that thousands of American pilots are particularly well adapted to the task of raiding cities as far distant as Berlin and Genoa—and beyond.

3. There is a burning desire on the part of American airmen and of the War Department to use American-built planes themselves, rather than turn them over to other Allied Air Forces. But since it is impossible to raid Germany from the United States, the obvious solution is for the United States Army Air Force to use Britain as an advanced base for operations against the continent.

4. The British have been anxious for an increase in American aerial strength in the British Isles. This will permit London to transfer more R. A. F. units to the Middle East and will also step up the flow of aircraft, parts, and trained pilots and ground crews from this country, thus strengthening British defenses.

5. The success of the raids upon Japan and upon the Japanese-occupied portions of the Philippines have caused a tremendous enthusiasm in the War Department, whetting American determination to cross wings with the Luftwaffe as soon as possible.

6. An increase in the bombing of German industry, particularly in the shipbuilding sections of the northwest, will reduce Nazi capacity for submarine construction, thereby tending to ease the severe strain upon Allied mercantile shipping and naval forces.

Germans Shift Forces

It has now been ascertained positively that the visit of General Marshall to London and the attendant German apprehension that it meant a radical increase in American activity in the European end of the war have already caused the Germans to shift troops and planes from Southern, Central, and Southeastern Europe to Norway, France and the Low Countries.

It is known, in addition, that the Germans have felt forced to accelerate the process of transferring vital war industries, particularly aircraft plants, from Western to Eastern Germany due to the weight of the RAF attacks. This means that the British air raids are doing telling damage to the German war effort, and is seen as a further reason for the American Air Force to join in the good work.

The one-time report that the British would never be able to handle a great air force due to the lack of landing field room on the "tight, little isle" has now definitely been disproved. Both British and American officials are agreed that there is ample space in Britain for all the bombers and pursuit ships which this country can send and which Britain can build. In fact, the British show themselves more than willing to prove that this is so.

In his first press interview after returning from London, Mr. Hopkins explained that the great need at present is for an Allied shipping pool which would help insure 100 per cent efficiency in the utilization of all available shipping.

Asked what he had discussed in London, the President's close companion said that it was the "building of ships, the use of ships, the whole question of supplies from our two countries to various United Nations, particularly supplies to Russia, China, and Australia."

Busy Time Ahead For Florida Bees Helping Out Sugar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Florida bees are expected to be busier than ever this year meeting increased demands for honey to replace sugar.

Additional millions of flowers have been planted to be pollinated in the Food for Freedom program, and it's up to the bees to do the pollinating.

R. E. Foster, State Plant Board apiarist, claims that the Government considers the work of the bees so important this year that it has given beekeepers a priority rating assuring them of supplies of sugar (if the bees have to be fed a bit(and tin containers.

The crop of famous orange honey is now beginning collection as millions of citrus trees are bursting into bloom. Excellent honey is also made in Florida from the black and white, Tupelo trees, gallberry, blackberry, chinquapin, saw palmetto, mangrove, partridge pea, cabbage palmetto, sunflower, and goldenrod plants.

Florida has 6,300 beekeepers, whose holdings range from one colony to 1,000 colonies. Mr. Foster estimates the Florida income from honey totals more than $250,000 annually. Beekeepers are in every one of the 88 counties, with Wakulla, Polk, Gulf, Glades, Hendry, Hillsborough, Manatee, Orange, and Volusia leading the production.

In addition to the use of honey as replacing sugar, the wax is a valuable asset in Uncle Sam's war machine, Mr. Foster added.

Japan Gets Burma Setback When Allies Take Oil Sector

Continued from Page 1

war and the restoration of peace throughout the world."

Japanese leaders may be counting on Dr. Kagawa's reputation in the United States, where he has lectured widely, to gain attention for the suggestion that Japanese Christians, at least, want peace. It has long been predicted that Japan might begin a peace drive as soon as it had conquered the territories it wanted to include in its "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

A Berlin Radio report said new air-raid "alerts" were sounded in Western Japan facing China today, but there was no indication that bombs had been dropped or enemy planes sighted. At the same time, Japanese Cabinet members deprecated damage caused in Saturday's attacks.

In the Philippines, heavy Japanese attacks forced American and Filipino troops to withdraw from two positions in the Province of Antique on the island of Panay.

In Australia, General MacArthur issued his first general communiqué on operations under his command and announced a further expansion of his General Staff.

Burma:

The first Allied victory in Burma, it appeared today, not only resulted in the recapture of the oil center of Yenangyaung, but freed 7,000 British troops from encirclement and saved 100 supply trucks.

The Japanese ring around the British troops was broken when Chinese troops suddenly drove down from the north behind the enemy lines. Following this maneuver, the Chinese fought with their Allies under British command and drove three miles south of Yenangyaung through the rubble of burned oil wells to which a British torch had been applied.

According to a British Army spokesman, severe fighting still is in progress in the oil fields.

The Chinese, commanded by United States Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, moved into the British sector at the request of their Allies' High Command, the spokesman added. One Chinese battalion commander was killed leading his troops in the recapture of Yenangyaung.

The fury of the Burma fighting continued unabated throughout last week and fiercer battles are expected, the Army spokesman said. The morale of the Chinese forces, who have fought for a month with glaring air inferiority, was said to be high.

"Field dispatches assure us they are as determined as ever to check the enemy's advance," the spokesman said. "The British, who have been hard pressed even longer, certainly deserved succor in the form of more adequate air support."

The British in a New Delhi, India, communiqué confirmed the recapture of Yenangyaung, saying that Chinese forces are in occupation of the oil center and that no further action had been reported by them.

However, Chinese forces on the left flank along the Salween River were said by the British to be under increasing Japanese pressure near Pyinmana.

A dispatch from London said British tanks and infantry and a Chinese rifle regiment were seeking to annihilate isolated Japanese troops near Yenangyaung.

Japanese cut off in that area are part of a force which entered the oil fields after the British demolished them last week.

These infantrymen infiltrated into the area from the southeast and cut off the British rear guard south of the oil fields.

On the Sittang Front in the center, Japanese forces were being engaged near Lewi, 10 miles west of Pyinmana. The enemy was shelling Aing 10 miles north of Lewi.

On the Salween Front, fresh Chinese reinforcements were moving south to support the troops contesting a Japanese drive in the direction of Loikaw. The Japanese were said to have made a slight advance, but still were 50 miles from mountainous Loikaw, which is 180 miles southeast of Mandalay.

Russia Next?

While German radio reports said a new air-raid warning had been sounded in West and Central Japan today, Chinese sources reported the Japanese were speeding preparations for possible war against Russia. Garrisons in Inner Mongolia which borders Soviet Siberia west of Manchukuo were said to be receiving heavy reinforcements.

There was no confirmation of the Chinese reports from any other source.

The German radio dispatches, which likewise were unconfirmed, said an "alert" was sounded on the west side of Japan's islands, facing China, in the afternoon of April 21 and that the all-clear came at about 5 p. m. Japanese time (4 a. m. Eastern War Time).

No further details were given.

Japanese military and public opinion apparently is still in the dark on the manner in which Saturday's raids on Tokyo and four other leading Nipponese cities were carried out. However, the damage caused by the raiders was deprecated by two Japanese Cabinet members, Minister of Railways Yoshiaki Hatta and Minister of Transportation Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima. They announced that the transportation system was "hardly disturbed," that the postal service was fully resumed soon after the planes left, and that routine Japanese activities were affected in only a few instances.

Nevertheless, it is apparent that Japan is making every effort to determine where the raiders came from and to see that they don't come again.

A Domei French-language radiocast gave some further details of the raids, which the High Command said dropped bombs on Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, and Kobe.

The radiocast quoted the operations report of "a certain Japanese air squadron" as saying that intercepter planes rose to meet two enemy planes reported flying over Mito (on the Pacific coast 60 miles northeast of Tokyo).

"Shortly after 1 p. m. they picked up an enemy plane which seemed to be of the North American B-25 type flying at less than 1,000 meters," the report continued. This plane, surprised by the Japanese attack, reduced its altitude when an antiaircraft battery opened fire from a certain point.

"The enemy plane then attacked with machine-gun fire and, flying close to the ground, fled along a certain river, jettisoning some bombs in the river.

[The Tone River flows into the Pacific south of Mito and east of Tokyo.]

"The enemy plane then climbed, but was attacked again over Oshima Island (60 miles southwest of Tokyo) at 1,500 meters. It caught fire and lost altitude gradually, finally disappearing in the clouds. But from the circumstances it appears the plane must have fallen into the sea."

The radiocast quoted Air Force Lieutenant Umegawa as describing another encounter: "When we were flying over Mito, we picked up an enemy plane of a Lockheed-Hudson type (indefinite) flying at low altitude. We launched a violent attack and followed the plane to Higata in Chiba Prefecture (the peninsula dividing Tokyo Bay from the Pacific), where the plane, in flames, fled toward the sea, losing altitude.

"Because of lack of fuel my plane could not follow but I think the enemy plane must have fallen into the sea."

[First-day Japanese accounts of the attack said nine raiding planes were shot down. The later broadcast gave the first details supporting such a claim.]

'Peace Offensive':

Meanwhile signs of a possible Japanese "peace offensive" cropped up in a Tokyo radiocast quoting Toyohiko Kagawa, Japan's best known Christian leader.

The radiocast quoted the Domei agency as follows:

"Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, internationally famous Christian leader, disclosed in an exclusive interview with Domei that more than 200 Japanese Christians in Tokyo prayed day and night for a whole week up to the very morning of the war (Dec. 8 in Japan) in hopes that Japanese-American negotiations would succeed in staving off the Pacific war.

"Dr. Kagawa explained that this period of continuous prayer was started in response to an appeal made by Bishop Stanley Jones of the Methodist Church and well-known American writer. Dr. Kagawa received a cable from Bishop Jones exactly a week before war broke out asking Japanese to participate in a period of prayer for prevention of catastrophe in the Pacific.

"Responding to this appeal, more than 200 members of the Japanese Methodist Church, including members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, began at once to hold prayer meetings day and night in the Kanda Methodist Church (in Tokyo), according to Dr. Kagawa."

Philippines:

The War Department in Washington announced that heavy Japanese attacks had forced the American-Filipino defenders to withdraw from two positions in the Province of Antique on the west coast of the island of Panay.

Heavy Japanese bombardment of Corregidor and other island forts in Manila Bay by 240 millimeter guns on both shores of the bay lessened late Monday, the Department reported, and the damage inflicted "was not great."

In dive-bomber attacks on Fort Hughes, near Corregidor, and Fort Drum, close to the Cavite shore, most of the bombs dropped harmlessly into the water and no damage or casualties were reported on either island.

MacArthur's Aides:

Two United States Army officers who helped Gen. Douglas MacArthur formulate and execute plans for defense of the Philippines were named Chief and Deputy Chief of Staff in his Southwest Pacific Command today.

They are Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, Chief of Staff, and Brig. Gen. Richard J. Marshall, the ranking officers of an administrative organization made up of Australians, Dutch, and Americans.

Each entered the Regular Army via the National Guard during the Mexican border crisis of 1916. Each is young for his rank. Each was awarded the Distinguished Service Star of the Philippines by President Quezon on Feb. 24.

Their chief assistants, divisional executives, are also Americans. These assistant chiefs of staff are: G-1 (personnel), Col. Charles P. Stivers; G-2 (military intelligence), Col. Charles A. Willoughby; G-3 (operations and training), Brig. Gen. Stephen J. Chamberlain; G-4 (supply), Col. Lester J. Whitlock; Adjutant General, Col. Burdette M. Fitch.

Colonels Stivers and Willoughby, as well as Generals Sutherland and Marshall, were members of the MacArthur staff in the Philippines and came to Australia with the General in mid-March.

Members of the new staff include Col. H. F. H. Durant of the Australian Army; Lieut. Col. J. M. R. Sandberg of the Royal Netherlands East Indies Army; and Lieut. Col. John D. Rogers of the Australian Army.

A spokesman explained that, in addition, members of the staffs of Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of Allied land forces; Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, commander of air forces, and Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary, commander of naval forces, would be available for consultations.

He said there would be no deputy supreme commander, as such, but that Sir Thomas, by virtue of seniority, was second to General MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific Command.

It was considered significant that of seven high American officers appointed to the General Staff, four served with General MacArthur in the Philippines.

Meanwhile, General MacArthur demonstrated that his newly outlined operational organization is functioning by issuing a formal pronouncement from his headquarters on all military activities under his command.

The communiqué was signed by Col. Le Grande A. Diller, press relations officer, who said daily communiqués were planned to cover the entire operations area and replace various Australian communiqués issued heretofore.

The announcement reported a new Japanese landing on the Philippine island of Panay and a continuation of hard fighting on both Panay and Cebu. Previously reported Allied raids on Japanese bases at Koepang, Dutch Timor; Rabaul, New Britain, and Salamauax, New Guinea, over the week end included in the communiqué. It also was disclosed that two Japanese planes were shot down and at least two damaged incident to the week-end raids.

Dispatches from an advanced base said American planes started fires in a raid on Rabaul and, in addition to scoring one direct hit on a Japanese plane, straddled others with bombs.

Some United States aircraft received slight damage from machine-gun bullets and shrapnel but all returned safely.

Reports from Port Moresby, United Nations' base on New Guinea, said nine heavy Japanese planes escorted by six fighters made a raid there but that their formations were broken up by antiaircraft fire and RAAF fighters.

Story of Peary:

John Raliegh, CBS correspondent in a radiocast from Australia, said today that the United States destroyer Peary, acknowledged by the United States to have been sunk Feb. 19 at Darwin when the Japanese scored five direct bomb hits, previously had been bombed by the Australians by mistake.

As she was nearing Darwin after successfully undergoing many bombings at Manila and in the Indies, Mr. Raleigh said, "Australian planes mistook the Peary for an enemy craft and bombed her, unfortunately more accurately than the Japanese.

"Her fire control and fore masts were carried away by direct hits. The ship, though frantically signalling, did not fire back at the Allies, who honestly believed the vessel an enemy one.

"Finally, a bomb fell on the afterdeck, setting afire the ammunition stacked beside four-inch guns. A seaman rushed to the danger spot and hurled the shell cases, afire, overboard. For this he was awarded the Navy Cross."

The Peary finally reached Darwin.

By a Staff Artist

Battle Lines in Burma

Black arrow shows point at which the Japanese are exerting pressure against the Chinese lines in Burma, presumably to stop Chinese aid to the British at Yenangyaung.

American Workers in Africa

Continued from Page 1

basis to build a massive foundation for victory from concrete and machines so that it will be a solid and lasting victory. This, in general terms, is the Maxwell Mission's main object.

Military considerations prevent the writer from being specific or going into detail. There will be airplane assembly plants with complete facilities for repairs and overhauling in Eritrea where a large number of Italian skilled workers are glad to work to earn money.

Industrial Revolution

In the Cairo area, there will be ordnance plants for tanks and every conceivable type of motor vehicle. Here the builders have nothing on which to build and must break fresh ground.

Thus, as a war measure, Yankee ingenuity has tackled the amazing task of bringing industrial revolution to the Dark Continent. And like so many innovations wrought by war, the plants and industrial enterprises thus established will outlast the war and will shift to peacetime production of consumer articles. If, as part of the same war effort, South Africa acquires plants capable of producing large quantities of high-grade steel, the war will have served to transform the world's most backward continent into a completely self-sufficient industrialized entity with dark-skinned natives doing the spadework of social progress.

Corregidor's Besieged Not Too Busy for Bonds

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 21

Shells and bombs dropping on Corregidor haven't stopped the United States Marines on the island stronghold from adding financial aid to their war efforts.

The Marine Corps announced Saturday that cablegrams have been received in the last week from five officers and men of the Fourth Regiment on Corregidor, asking that their pay checks be used to purchase war bonds.

The Fourth Regiment went to the Philippines from Shanghai five days before the Dec. 7 attacks on United States islands in the Pacific. The withdrawal of the regiment from the peninsula to Corregidor was accomplished under cover of darkness during closing hours of the Battle of Bataan.

Laval's New Government: Hitler Pulls the Strings

Continued from Page 1

other. It is difficult to see how these hostile clans can work in the same team. German pressure obliged Marshal Pétain to invest M. Laval with the most important posts in the new Cabinet. M. Laval has been nominated "Chief of Government," Foreign Minister, Minister of the Interior, and Chief of the Information and Propaganda Department.

Pétain Seeks to Keep Grip

The Marshal endeavors, however, to keep as much power as possible in the hands of his close followers. Admiral Jean Darlan was ousted from the Government but he became political advisor of Marshal Pétain and was appointed Commander in Chief of France's armed forces, Army, Navy, and Aviation. His command over the French fleet is supposed to be uncontested. In addition to his new post of commander in chief he was appointed Admiral of the Fleet for life.

The new French Government includes, moreover, two ministers who are particularly apt to represent Marshal Pétain's personal point of view. Lucien Romier, Minister without Portfolio, is the right hand man of the Marshal and author of most of Vichy's reform projects. M. Romier is an outstanding French economist and former editor-in-chief of the conservative paper "Figaro." Today, the "Figaro" edited by M. Romier's co-editor Count Vladimir d'Ormesson is decidedly resisting all-out collaboration.

Joseph Barthélemy, maintained as Minister of Justice, is the second ranking member of Marshal Pétain's brain trust. He is said to be the author of most of Marshal Pétain's public speeches. The former professor of law and editorial writer of the "Temps" took a lead in bringing about France's capitulation at Munich.

The Laval element among the five Ministers of Cabinet is represented by Pierre Cathala, a former moderate deputy and a close friend to M. Laval, who became Minister of Finance and by the poet Abel Bonnard, member of the French Academy and new Minister of Education. M. Bonnard is one of France's all-out collaborationist intellectuals.

The fifth minister, Jacques Leroy-Ladrue, chief of the agricultural department, is a technician without political color.

Collaborationists Named

The new cabinet includes not less than 16 Secretaries of State, four of whom without portfolio and attached to the person of M. Laval. Among them we find Count Fernand de Brinon who, besides M. Laval and Marcel Déat, is the most outspoken collaborationist in France. While M. Laval's political ambition and antipathy to England presumably determined him to become France's Quisling, Count de Brinon is generally considered to be a paid German agent faithfully executing Berlin's master word.

Count Jacques Benoist-Mechin, second Secretary of State, is of similar kind, but is personally devoted to M. Pétain.

Admiral René Platon was Colonial Secretary in the old Vichy Government and Jacques Gérard is the right hand of Paul Baudouin, who was Marshal Pétain's first Foreign Minister. Paul Marion, a leading French Fascist and friend of Jacques Doriot, remains Secretary of Information under M. Laval's personal supervision. The other Secretaries of State are high-ranking officers or functionaries, personally devoted to Marshal Pétain or to M. Laval but without specific political color. Most of them are known as strongly anti-British.

It is significant that neither Marcel Déat nor Jacques Doriot nor the other leaders of French left-wing fascism are included in the new Government. The Laval Government will go for all-out collaboration with the Nazis. It is, however, not likely to undertake the radical social transformation which is propagated by M. Déat and M. Doriot. On the other hand the representatives of big business as Pierre Pucheu, Francois Lehideux and Paul Charbin have been ousted.

M. Laval is clever enough to understand that he will have to govern in face of the almost unanimous resistance of the French people. He knows that it will be difficult to execute the orders of his German masters. He will certainly try to win over at least part of the French people. This is the main reason why he took over the Ministry of Information. A wave of pro-Laval propaganda will now sweep France, representing the new government chief as the country's savior.

Two kinds of recent reports are significant. The clamors of the Italian press claiming annexation of French territory may well have been staged by Berlin in order to help M. Laval's popularity. M. Laval will defend "the integrity of French soil" against Italy. It is, moreover, surprising that the Vichy censor releases numerous reports on riots in the occupied zone. M. Laval would like to be considered as France's savior from civil war.

Pro-Laval propaganda, however, will go hand in glove with ruthless suppression of all democratic sympathies. For any freedom-loving person, Vichy-France will become a still more unpleasant place to live in. Concentration camps and prisons are likely to be filled to the limit. Democrats, de Gaullists, Jews, and Communists are likely to be brutally persecuted.

As to M. Laval's future foreign policy, there can be no doubt. He will try to bring France as an active belligerent on the side of the Axis. M. Laval is not only striving to realize his political plans and to take his revenge on England; he is fighting for his very life. He knows but too well that an Allied victory and France's liberation from the German yoke would be followed by his and his friends' physical destruction. Men who are fighting for their lives are not likely to be influenced by any moral considerations.

HARROGATE, ENGLAND
WALKERS OF HARROGATE
SPECIALISTS IN PERIOD and MODERN FURNITURE
INTERIOR DECORATORS
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN CARPETS AND FABRICS
32, PARLIAMENT ST. TEL. 4229

James R. Ogden & Sons Ltd. of London and Harrogate for FINE JEWELS and ANTIQUE SILVER
38-40 James St., Harrogate
41-42 Duke St., Piccadilly, S. W. 1

Schofields LEEDS
Department Store
HAIRDRESSING
RESTAURANT
LADIES & CHILDREN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1.

A 'Watertight' Guarantee
Never take risks when buying an Umbrella — A wise 'buy' will last you a lifetime. We sell direct to you through our own shops. No middlemen. KENDALL value is unbeatable. We specialise in Re-covers and Repairs.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
71 Branches in England and Wales

Add a few FINE BOOKS to your library
The local book dealers advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will help you to obtain the titles and bindings you desire.

Come for comfort to SAXONE
Wherever you are in Britain there is a Saxone shop near you. A good choice of Footprint, Styl-Eez and Cooleeze shoes; a full range of American fittings; and the Double Brannock device which measures both feet and ensures perfect fit.
SAXONE SHOE COMPANY, LTD., KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND

Interview with Sir Henry Price
Sir Henry Price answers the Housewife

Housewife: I want to keep my man and myself well-clothed, Sir Henry, and I want to do it as cheaply as possible — provided of course that I get the value.

Sir Henry: **That is what we try to give you now as always — VALUE. And our prices are the lowest at which value can be bought.**

Housewife: Of course, with only a certain number of coupons to cover everything, it is important that what we get for them is really good; it must wear well and look well for a long time.

My husband and I have been very pleased with the clothes we've bought from you in the past. What I want to know now is, are you able to keep it up in these war days?

Sir Henry: **I can reassure you on that point. Although there's a war on, we've got to keep up our reputation for cloth and tailoring, and our staff is trained to produce the highest value at the lowest cost. That's why Rational Tailoring is in a position to do a specially valuable service to people like you in these difficult times.**

Take your Clothing Coupons to— Prop.: Price's Tailors Ltd.
The FIFTY SHILLING TAILORS
OVER 150 DEPOTS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
FOR A. 1. GROCERIES SHOP AT IRWINS
75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

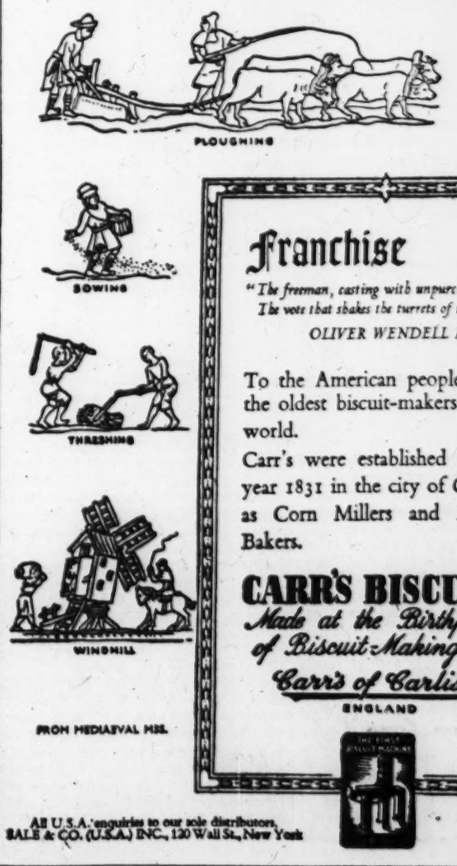
Post your orders
You cannot do better than
Shop at Binns

Franchise
"The freeman, casting with unpurchased hand
The vote that shakes the turrets of the land."
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

To the American people from the oldest biscuit-makers in the world.
Carr's were established in the year 1831 in the city of Carlisle as Corn Millers and Biscuit Bakers.

CARR'S BISCUITS
Made at the Birthplace of Biscuit-Making by Carr's of Carlisle
ENGLAND

All U.S.A. enquiries to our sole distributors, SALE & CO. (U.S.A.) INC., 120 Wall St., New York



Irish Republicans Aid Axis To Turn Ulster Against AEF

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, April 21—Well-organized Irish Republican Army members and other secret pro-Axis agents are seeking by every available means to turn public opinion here against the American Expeditionary Force.

Ulstermen here who told me this estimated the pro-Axis forces to be at least 5,000, but that figure is likely to represent an overassessment, since definite information is lacking and various factors are apt to cause a magnification of facts.

The British-American intelligence authorities are alive to the possibilities of the situation, however, and taking appropriate countermeasures. But it is an exceedingly subtle campaign they have to oppose, for the would-be troublemakers have made a fine art of cultivating discord wherever the smallest seeds of it are found to be.

Take the little matter of American soldiers' collars and ties for example. These aids to smart appearance are a social asset that isn't entirely lost upon the Irish colleens. But the British Tommies are not allowed to wear them and the British Tommies are not paid as much money as the American soldiers. So the troublemakers begin to work on this point, trying to stir up jealousy and animosity and drive a wedge, even if a small one, between the British and American service men.

After Bigger Things

That example illustrates the technique of enemy agents in small matters. But that they are out for far bigger stuff than that was shown by a letter read in court here when one Henry Lundborg, a dining car attendant on the Belfast to Dublin train was sentenced to two years at hard labor and fined £100 for possessing a document likely to be useful to persons opposed to the preservation of the peace of Northern Ireland.

The communication from the I. R. A.'s "Intelligence Department, Headquarters, Dublin" read in part "I am anxious to have an immediate report on the number of American troops which have arrived in the North, the reaction of the nationalist elements of the population to their arrival, the prospects of making friendly contacts among these forces. . . . In the meantime prepare a detailed report on the whole power system of Northern Ireland with detailed plans of same and the strength and disposition of protective forces. A list of factories engaged in war production should also be compiled. Will you let me have as soon as you can the present strength of all British and American armed forces in the North."

Premier Eamon de Valera of Eire himself has corroborated evidence that a group of I. R. A. sympathizers, while remaining constitutional, are concerned with the question of bringing enemies of Britain into Eire and he has told the Eire Dail (Parliament) that this activity is to be listed as a crime under the heading of treason.

The I. R. A. itself has actually declared war against the British side in the present world conflict and is a willing party to any hookup that can be arranged with the Gestapo and Nazis generally.

Nazi Agent at Large

Some people associate the I. R. A. with the failure of the Eire police to track down Hans Marchner, German parachutist, who escaped from Mountjoy Jail in Dublin.

The majority of the I. R. A. members, operating surreptitiously and with no obvious co-ordination in Northern Ireland, are said to possess British identity cards and this means that they can cross the border without any trouble at all.

That is one reason why careless talk among United States service personnel has to be guarded against with special care in Ulster clubs, bars, hotels, and restaurants.

The British Intelligence Services are occupied with two important problems in relation to the I. R. A. Who is the leader of it? Where does its money come from?

The former chief of the I. R. A., Sean Russell, who planned the bomb outrages in Britain just before the war, has been reported killed on the continent and is said not to have been seen in Eire since the war. Which may help to explain the lull in the shooting and smuggling which preceded the present renewal of outrages.

Secret Stores of Arms

The Royal Ulster Constabulary is now seeking secret stores of arms and ammunition that the I. R. A. is believed to have collected over a period of years and hidden away in the mountains of Northern Ireland. Most of it is assumed to be old-fashioned stuff but the weapons taken from gunmen in recent street fights here show that automatic arms of the most modern type are at the disposal of the I. R. A. as well.

Countermeasures are becoming sterner and Lord Justice Babington has said here, "It appears to me that the time is coming, if it has not already arrived, when the full power of the State will have to be used against this conspiracy on the basis that it is a conspiracy and not merely a series of isolated outrages."

Right now, it is an important part of the mental sabotage campaign of the I. R. A. to seek to blame as many unpleasantnesses as possible on the Americans. The latest fuel for their fire is the shooting last week of a bus driver who disregarded traffic control instructions, mixed up his vehicle with a United States military convoy and was killed by a bullet.

The I. R. A. seeks to capitalize heavily on episodes like that but they are having tough going in Ulster to make much headway against the good general impression that Americans have made through their friendliness and correct, well-disciplined behavior.

Americans Satisfied

American soldiers I have talked with said that the people in the main have been kind and hospitable to them and I am told it is planned now to open social clubs for them in various parts of Ulster on the lines of the one to be inaugurated on the site of the Belfast Plaza on July 10.

Here there are to be facilities for basketball and other American diversions and premises are to include a hostel, canteen, and information bureau. The club will be under the direction of Thomas W. Irving, Assistant Field Director of the American Red Cross.

Americans travel freely in Northern Ireland but are not allowed to cross the border into southern territory where any friends of England are liable to be regarded as enemies of Eire. The attitude of the Southern Irish is that they are ready to fight anybody in order to remain out of the war and conversations disclose they feel that they are getting some success with this policy despite the distressing economic conditions and prospects entailed.

Swedish Red Cross To Feed the Greeks

LONDON, April 21 (AP)—An official spokesman said today negotiations were proceeding through the Swedish Red Cross for relief of the starving Greek population.

The Swedish Government, he said, had declared itself ready to furnish sufficient Swedish tonnage for food shipments and the British, United States, and Canadian Governments had declared their willingness to allow monthly shipments of 15,000 tons of wheat or flour from Canada to Greece.

Canada Shuts Down On War-Plant Facts

OTTAWA, April 21 (AP)—Stricter censorship of information dealing with Canada's war industries has been imposed by the Dominion Government.

Specific facts and figures about new plants, extensions to existing ones, new military installations, or any new construction will be banned and only generalized information passed for publication.

The censors also asked to be given an opportunity to rule, prior to publication, on any articles, pictures or advertisements which identify and locate war plants.

Arkansas Diamond Mines to Reopen

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (AP)—The North American Diamond Corporation of Indianapolis, Ind., will start immediately a $1,000,000 development program in the long-idle Arkansas diamond mines near here to obtain stones for war purposes.

The corporation leased the diamond properties near Murfreesboro last summer. Full-scale operations have not been attempted since about 1920. Accurate figures on the production never were made public, but a Smithsonian Institution report in 1923 said that 10,000 diamonds with a conservative value of $150,000 had been taken from the field.

Methodists Commend Keeping of Sabbath

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., April 21 (AP)—Pastors and laymen are urged by the Troy Conference of the Methodist Church to "unite to preserve Sunday from encroachments of draft registration boards."

The Conference adopted at its closing sessions yesterday a resolution asserting "the Sabbath must not become one of the casualties of the emergency" and commending defense industries "which have avoided as far as possible employment on Sunday."

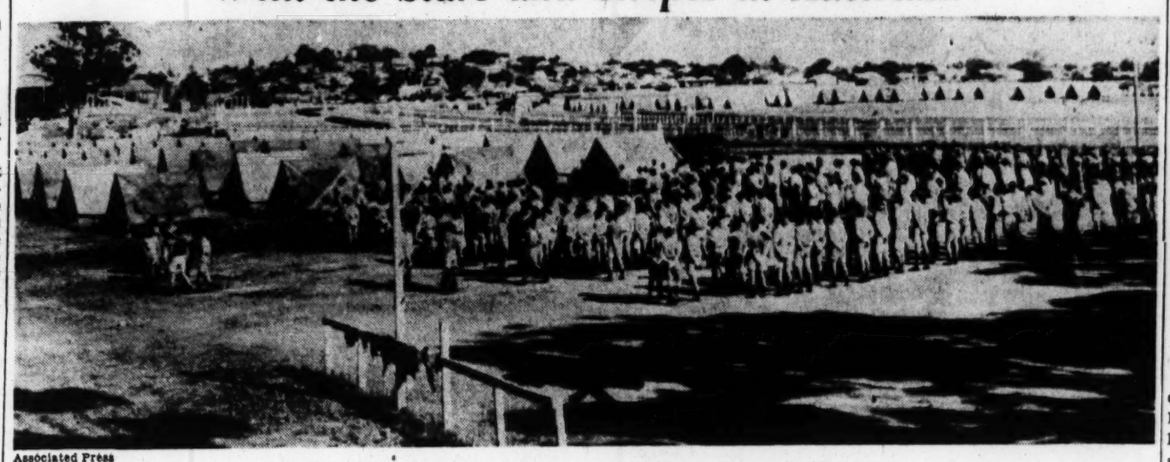
A statement pledging "the religious resources" of the Church to victory in the war was tabled. The Rev. F. V. Vogell, Middleburg, one of the delegates who opposed it, declared: "How do we know it is God's will we win this cause? I believe in democracy, but I'm not sure in my own mind that it is God's will."

Accused Remains Mute In Anti-Negro Picketing

DETROIT (AP)—Virgil Chandler, indicted last week with two officers of the National Workers League on charges of seditious conspiracy in an attempt to prevent Negroes from moving into the Sojourner Truth Housing Project here, stood mute on arraignment in Federal Court April 20. Bond was set at $3,000.

Mr. Chandler was described by the Government as organizer of the Seven Mile Road-Fenelon Avenue Improvement Association, composed of home owners near the housing project. Its members picketed the project to prevent Negro occupancy.

With the Stars and Stripes in Australia



Associated Press

One of the Camps of the American Expeditionary Force

Here a contingent of United States troops recently arrived in Australia assemble at their camp for a parade.

Only Lack of Mail Bothers U. S. Soldiers in Australia

Continued from Page 1

bush, training constantly and learning new ways of recreation and entertainment.

'Mighty Nice Country'

Sergeant Donald Wynne of New Haven, managing to look most nautical with a mysteriously acquired naval telescope, scans the horizon for enemy planes at the lookout post clad only in blue jeans. Tanned, plump, and smiling he wants his folks to know he's feeling fine which he certainly looks.

Carl Barlow of Clearwater, Florida, idles over from a gun pit saying mildly he "shore hopes his folks ain't worrying about him cause it's a mighty nice country here."

We drop in on another post to chat with Capt. Irving Coleman from Wethersfield, Connecticut, and ask him how about the morale of his men. He just laughs in replying "look around," which we did seeing men pitching horseshoes, playing Badminton, tossing baseballs, playing with pets. One had a toddling week-old goat, several had dogs, two proudly led horses purchasable here cheaply.

Concerned About Dog

The men were all wearing only shorts, all browned, tough-looking, and cheerful except one sentry who was worrying whether he'll be allowed to bring back his handsome shepherd dog which was his only concern.

Captain Coleman does not know where his wife is, explaining that she followed him to the dock and announced she'd manage to get to Australia somehow.

We noted the determined mouth in the photograph on his table and agreed she'd probably manage to arrive here somehow if any wives ever do.

At another post the Sergeant emerged from a tent to meet us with a handsome ice cream cone nuzzled against appreciative lips, suggesting that American soldiers are rapidly developing the ability to carry home customs along into the most unexpected places.

Another battery spends much of its spare time amusing a half dozen Australian children who have made the camp their second home.

They clamber over tents listening open mouthed to tall soldiers' tales and trying to understand to them the extraordinary variation of the English language while the soldiers are constantly amused by the sound similarity in Australian back country speech of the letters A and I.

It is a very different life that these American boys are leading from the factory towns in New England, but it is amazing how well they take to it and how cheerful they are about everything except the slowness of mail from mail.

Negro Troops Included

Included in the American force in Australia is a proportion of Negro troops. Recently Back country and American military censors in going over homeward bound letters from these troops found a hair-raising tale of how a transport dodged through schools of submarines, sinking a total of 32 before reaching Australia.

When George Washington Jones was taxed with this phenomenal piece of fiction writing he conceded that he wanted his folk in Alabama to think he was a hero, so he had to invent this tale because nothing really had happened at all. The discovery of this little "fib" did not bother Private Jones at all, for he shuffled off to rejoin his Negro comrades in digging a drainage ditch singing and undoubtedly dreaming of other and greater exploits.

That is typical of the American Negroes, many of whom are in engineer outfits and have already played an important though unspectacular role in converting the placid Australian grazing lands into one of the world's most powerful networks of air bases suited equally to hammering the enemy's advance positions or meeting any threat which might develop against Australia.

I visited their camp in the back woods, finding them working happily and recalling to each other the much-exaggerated accounts of Australian kangaroos and other unfamiliar animals which they have not yet seen. They are finding the life here happier than they had dared to expect.

Curious But Friendly

The men had heard that Australia was definitely a white man's country and been prepared for cold treatment. Instead they have found people curious but friendly. I have talked with dozens all of whom answered the questions the same way, saying that the people had been nice to them.

The outfit I saw was deep in the woods living under pup tents cleverly fastened high on the trees. They provide shelter against rain but give the fullest ventilation. Those off duty lay around chatting, playing games, happy to have someone from the outside world take interest in them. They enjoyed talking about the voyage over, which had awed them by the discovery of so much water in the world.

They had been organized according to height resulting in keen competition between talls, mediums, and shorts, with the shorts so anxious to prove their worth they are definitely carrying off current honors.

It may sound trite and obvious but these American Negroes are really proud of being in the army and proud of being able to participate in the national effort.

Most of them just hope for two things: first, that they'll see action they can tell about on their return; second, that they won't see any tree-climbing kangaroos or possums, of which an Australian variety exists.

It may sound friendly enough, but an animal which stands on its hind feet and jumps from its tail is something they think should stay on pennies and not come around them. Many still not believing such a thing really exists.

Serbian Guerrillas Plan Own 'Spring Offensive'

BERN, April 21 (AP)—Troops of the Axis-created puppet state of Croatia in Northern Yugoslavia fought two days against a force of "Communist" guerrillas in the Petrowa Mountains, killing 357 of them and wounding 600 others, a Croatian headquarters report relayed to the Basler Nachrichten said yesterday.

The guerrillas had been sabotaging the railway leading from Karlstadt to Petrinja. Their leaders were reported to have escaped.

By David Walker
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, April 21—Reports that the Serbian guerrilla armies of Gen. Draja Mihailovitch have already begun their version of the "spring offensive" lends added significance to first-hand information on the guerrilla army from a civilian who recently arrived here from General Mihailovitch's secret mountain headquarters.

The Serbian Army has been steadily increased both in men and equipment during the winter months and though still lacking heavy aritllery, tanks, or decent aircraft it has been trained into a strong mobile striking force, as the new Bulgarian occupation troops will soon learn, this informant reported. The direction of the next blow, he said, is naturally General Mihailovitch's secret, but unrest has greatly increased in Albania, the Italians in Croatia and along the Dalmatian coast have had heavier losses than in Libya, and there is still strategic possibilities in Serbia itself.

In Touch With Irregulars

Stating that he had several long talks with General Mihailovitch, the source stated that the General is living the simplest life, eating the same rations as the privates of his own army. The General's headquarters were said to consist of a peasant's cottage, but it was said that the General moves constantly from place to place.

The General was said to be in constant touch with Serbian irregulars and their railway sabotage has been so successful that all German troop trains now are preceded by a passenger train containing Yugoslav civilians. These irregulars keep him informed of the movements of Axis troops and it was said to be on their information that the General dispatches his own regulars to swoop, encircle, and destroy German and Italian units.

This writer was told that among these regulars now are British and Australian troops who found their way from the Greek mountains.

Though the men live simply the size of their rations was said to be more than large enough for the tough Serb fighters, while mysterious supplies of Bulgarian products arrive regularly.

Traitors Failed

It was reported that Germans have paid traitor Croats or Serbs to join General Mihailovitch's army and report his whereabout but that he is carefully guarded only by men who have been with him from the start.

The source who made the report to this correspondent said he himself was forced to penetrate several rings of defenses before reaching the General.

It is most difficult to estimate the Axis losses in their attempts to surround and destroy this mountain army, but the Italians particularly lost heavily and their published figures were said to be a source of amusement at Serbian headquarters.

General Mihailovitch was said to have not allowed his army any rest during the winter months, keeping them constantly in training for their spring jobs, while the mountain printing press kept them acquainted on the general course of the war.

The informant stated that the general morale of this army was high while General Mihailovitch was supported by exceptional young officers.

Danger of Attack in West Seen Curbing Nazis in Russia

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., April 21 (AP)—With the front a morass of mud and slush, the big armies on Russia's Western Front continued their essentially local operations today without any material change of positions.

Most significant factor in the general situation was the Russian reported statement of a German captive, a Major Bittner of the 900th Transport Group, who pointed out that an American-British threat is hanging over the German High Command in the West and that hopes are not bright among German officers for a big spring offensive.

This captive was said to have borne out previous Russian assertions that Hitler's projected spring drive is now a projected summer offensive. Thousands of encircled German troops have not been allowed to have a day of rest, he declared.

Cavalry activity and raiding parties from both sides were reported. On the front beyond Kalinin, northwest of Moscow, Red Army mounted troops attacked a long road important to the Germans for serving their front line and captured two villages astraddle the highway.

Southward, where the weather permitted greater maneuverability, the Russians claimed to have raided Karaubi (not shown on available maps).

In the Crimea, the Germans were reported to have resorted to electrified barbed wire to guard their mountain positions near Sevastopol.

Eastman Assails Traffic Accident Man-Power Loss

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Declaring that "traffic accidents alone last year cost us man-hours of labor sufficient to build 26 battleships," Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, last night called on the nation to stop "committing sabotage on ourselves."

"In normal times safety work is of infinite value in the alleviation of human suffering and misery," he said in an address prepared for the annual award dinner of the National Safety Council. "In time of war, it has the added value that it conserves and strengthens the ability of our country to fight."

Oklahoma won the grand highway safety award for states, and Memphis, Tenn., the top honors for cities.

New Jersey was the state winner in the Eastern Division and Oregon in the West. Special 10-year awards went to Providence, R. I., and Milwaukee, Wis.

City winners according to population groups were: over 500,000—Pittsburgh; 250,000 to 500,000—Memphis; 100,000 to 250,000—Omaha, Neb.; 50,000 to 100,000—Manchester, N. H.; 25,000 to 50,000 Fond du Lac, Wis.; 10,000 to 25,000—Aberdeen, S. D.

Air Talks of Upton Close, Britain Critic, Restrained

OTTAWA, April 21 (AP)—The National Broadcasting Company in the United States has taken action "which, it is believed, will be effective," in dealing with broadcasts by Upton Close, an author critical of Britain, said a return given in the House of Commons yesterday by War Services Minister J. T. Thorson.

EARN→ 2½%
Savings Institutions are paying these rates with each account Federally insured to $5,000
Legal for Trust Funds
No charge or obligation for my service.
3%
3½%
4%
DANIEL POLLOCK
Savings Consultant
29 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

ONE-YEAR TIRES *CAN* BE THREE-YEAR TIRES!

Your Esso Dealer will help you get that extra mileage

If the tires you are now driving would last about 12 months

Then follow these simple rules to add an extra 24 months of tire life, so that the rubber may serve both you and your country.

1 DRIVE UNDER 40 MILES PER HOUR — 12 months
By setting 40 miles per hour as your *maximum* and not more than 30 miles per hour as your usual speed, you can get up to 12 months' extra wear. Remember—tires wear out TWICE as fast at 50 as they do at 30!

2 LET US CHECK INFLATION EVERY WEEK — 3 months
A tire that is 30% below proper pressure will last only three-fourths as long as it should. Your *Esso* Dealer's air pumps have been *checked for accuracy*. Proper inflation can increase tire life by as much as. . . . .

3 AVOID COWBOY STARTS AND STOPS — 3 months
These waste rubber and cut tire life. By taking it easy, you can prolong tire use up to. . . . . .

4 Let an ESSO DEALER CROSS-SWITCH TIRES, using spare — 6 months
At least every six months, have tires scientifically cross-switched by your *Esso* Dealer. Use all five of your tires! This, with regular attention to wheel alignment, wheel and tire balance, quick repair of small cuts and bruises, removal of oil and grease from tires, and avoidance of scuffing, can add extra service up to . . . . . .

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

TOTAL 3 YEARS

ESSO DEALER
Care Saves Wear
Copr. 1942, Esso Inc.

Vermont vacation away from the coast, serviced by daily day and night through trains from Boston. Ask for information about moderately priced resorts in the lake-and-mountain region with beaches, fishing, golf, tennis, hiking.
ORLEANS COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION
103 Lake Avenue Newport, Vermont

Hotel Braemore
BOSTON
466 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
Smart RESIDENTIAL and TRANSIENT HOTEL
Henry A. Burnham, Mgr.
15 Minute Walk to the Christian Science Mother Church

Laval Lauds Nazi Fight To Bar Soviet From France

VICHY, France, April 21 (AP)—Chief of Government Pierre Laval in his speech yesterday to the French people devoted considerable attention to the part which he said Russia would play in the post-war era, as new details of the speech became known today.

The gigantic battle which Germany is waging against Bolshevism," he said, "not only extended the war but has revealed its meaning. Do you believe that the Soviets, if they were the winner, would halt at our frontiers, M. Laval asked his radio audience:

"Would you agree that, with the consent given by England, they (the Russians) would impose upon us a regime which will involve mechanization of the workers and annihilation of the elite?"

"Thus," he went on, "we would have put before us this alternative: Either integrate ourselves—with our honor and our vital interests respected—in the new Europe which will rise tomorrow from the great epic which unfolds before our eyes, or resign ourselves to seeing our civilization disappear."

Recalled by Danger

M. Laval began his speech with the assertion: "I have known in my public life difficult moments in which the State of France was in peril—it is always at such times that I arrive in power."

"What were those times compared with what we might have had to go through?" he asked.

"And yet do you remember—in 1936 when I had to leave the Government I left a France strong and respected by all. Her voice resounded through the world as that of a strong and peaceful people.

"Three years sufficed for the incomprehension of some, partisan passion of others, and the treason of a few to get the better of that France.

"There remained a last crime to commit—it was to declare war."

Then after acquitting himself of all blame for the present condition of France, M. Laval made the first guarded promise of his new Government.

"The Government will do its duty to try to reduce your sufferings," he said.

"Our difficulties you know: they are innumerable. Food supply, because of circumstances, naturally is difficult. . . .

"The Government cannot proclaim to you a return to plenty for tomorrow, but it will neglect nothing so that everybody down to the most humble may feed and clothe themselves."

Liberty for Peasants

M. Laval told the peasants in this connection that "every time we can do so without risk to the country, we will do our utmost to give you back the liberty to which you are so rightfully and deeply attached."

"But you will understand," he added, "that in these exceptional times that liberty is bound by indispensible limits which we all feel to be temporary."

M. Laval addressed only a brief paragraph to French workers.

"To the workingmen of France Bolshevism could only bring oppression and poverty as it did to the mass of Russian people," he said, promising that instead "in the new Europe socialism will be established everywhere."

At the start of the part of his speech dealing with collaboration, M. Laval said: "And now I arrive at the declaration which you have awaited from me because my return to power has significance which escapes no one.

"For a long time, since I've been in public life, I have always affirmed that rapprochement of France and Germany is the condition for peace in Europe.

Tragic Misunderstandings

"Like an obsession, I've always sought on every occasion an entente which would put an end to tragic misunderstandings which too often in the past set two great peoples against one another."

After a long passage supporting Germany's side in the war against Russia as all the more reason for collaboration, M. Laval went on to warn Frenchmen against listening to "foreign propaganda" aimed at his policies.

"Today no threat will prevent me from pursuing an entente and reconciliation with Germany," he went on, "because that policy is inspired for me by exclusive concern for France, whose highest interest has been, remains, and always will be my only guide.

"Understand, therefore, that all this foreign propaganda is made to mask the truth from you.

"Those campaigns have done much harm to our country, for they kept too many Frenchmen in ignorance of the facts."

With regard to collaboration, he asked: "Do you think any other policy is possible? Can you envisage any other which will allow us to defend our prisoners, alleviate our burdens, loosen our shackles?"

He addressed his appeal for support at home as well as to "Frenchmen of our Empire, all of you who listen to me this evening in Africa, in Asia, in the islands of the Pacific, and in those lands of America where the colonizing ability of our race showed itself. . . ."

Appeal to Colonies

Taking notice of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French movement, M. Laval said: "Emigre Frenchmen who have renounced their country with foreign aid have not hesitated to install themselves on some of our lands; to you who inhabit them and have remained attached to France, I tell you: We are not abandoning you. You will remain French."

Referring to the Anglo-Saxon powers, he said that "in the past I never have accepted or submitted to any foreign influence, and such is the explanation of the unleashing of passions to which I am so often subjected, above all in England again."

"My thoughts go especially to those among you who have suffered the attacks of our former ally, all the more fierce against out territories because she is incapable of protecting her own," the bitterly anti-British Laval continued.

"After having led us into war, after having abandoned us in battle, she tried to destroy our fleet; she killed our sailors, and starved our people.

"Today her airplanes are again in French skies; after deserting us in a moment of danger they (the British) would complete the destruction of our homes which the battles have left unscathed."

Reaching an understanding with Germany, M. Laval said, was "like an obsession" with him.

After recalling the meeting he arranged between Chief of State Pétain and Adolf Hitler at Montoire, at which the policy of collaboration was arranged, M Laval asserted:

Accord With Germany

"Since Montoire, since October, 1940, the war has been extended to all continents and taken on new significance. To the reasons which determined us to seek a policy of accord and reconciliation with Germany there have been other reasons which are even more compelling."

"The Chief of State welcomed the Chief of Government and ministers," a post-Cabinet meeting communiqué said. M. Laval thanked the Marshal in his own name and those of all ministers and assured him of his complete devotion to his person and to France. Admiral of the Fleet Darlan attended this meeting."

Pétain's Hand Forced

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—The BBC said in a French language broadcast last night that the Germans forced Marshal Pétain's consent to the new French Government of Pierre Laval by threatening to establish a rival government to Vichy in Paris and to hand over Nice, Savoy, Corsica and Tunisia to Italian occupation troops.

"Marshal Pétain was so alarmed by the German threats to tear up the conventions of the armistice, and to pull down the facade of authority still kept by Vichy that he accepted the orders given to him," the BBC said.

BERN, Switzerland, April 21 (AP)—The Italian Journal il Nizardo said yesterday that "with or without Laval, Nice will return to Italy," and other papers likewise asserted that the Vichy Regime was mistaken if it believed closer collaboration with the Axis would result in a reduction of Italian territorial claims which include Tunis, Corsica and Savoy.

The Italian Political Review, Relazioni Internazionali, said "Italy has no intention of renouncing its rights . . . let the French Government of yesterday, today, and tomorrow, remember that."

Darlan 'Order'

BERLIN. From German Broadcasts, April 21 (AP)—The Berlin radio said today that Admiral Jean Darlan, to whom Marshal Pétain has given command of France's Army, Navy and Air Force, had issued an order of the day pledging "to proceed further along the path of honor an dto defend the Empire."

[Admiral Darlan's order of the day underscored the separation of military and civil authority arranged by Marshal Pétain when he named Admiral Darlan commander of the armed forces responsible solely to him before assigning civil authority to Pierre Laval, the new Vichy Chief of Government, on the same basis.]

No Ships Passed?

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—The State Department said today it had received no word that French freighters in Indo-Chinese waters had been turned over to the Japanese, a matter which evoked United States representations to Vichy several weeks ago.

At that time, reports reached Washington that the Japanese were negotiating with the French for the transfer and the State Department thereupon declared to Vichy that such an arrangement would, in the eyes of this Government, constitute effective aid to the enemy. Since then, however, no word has reached the State Department, officials said, that the deal actually was completed.

Nazi Bicycle Army

LONDON, April 21 (AP)—Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Runstedt is building up a Nazi bicycle army in Northern France and Belgium in defense against new British commando raids and a possible invasion attempt, informed Dutch sources reported today on the basis of information received from their homeland.

They said Dutchmen who escaped from Holland brought word that the Germans have been exploiting the large bicycle factories in the low countries and in Denmark to the utmost in recent weeks, taking the entire product for the Army.

This move was said to be motivated by the need to speed up infantry transport while the bulk of Nazi trucks and cars are being used on the Russian front.

Mrs. W. D. Leahy

VICHY, Unoccupied France, April 21 (AP)—Mrs. William D. Leahy, who passed on today, was the wife of the United States Ambassador to France.

When the Ambassador was recalled to Washington for "consultation," during the formation of new government of Pierre Laval last week, the United States Embassy in Vichy said Admiral Leahy's departure would have to be postponed several weeks because of Mrs. Leahy's condition.

Nicaraguan Army Prompts Confidence

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 21 (AP)—President Somoza expressed confidence in his annual report to Congress that the strengthened and modernized Nicaraguan Army is capable of beating off any attack by Axis forces.

He announced that a parachute school is functioning and said special training given Nicaraguan officers in the United States is proving of great assistance.

The President displayed in a press conference a letter he had received from President Roosevelt in which, he said, "the future of Nicaragua is solved." He said the letter was a reply to one he sent the American executive. I'll keep it all my life," General Somoza said. "I'll place it in a luxurious frame to remember always this gesture of the great President of the United States."

New General Manager Of Canadian Papers' Group

TORONTO, April 21 (AP)—Retirement of Maj. Arthur Partridge as General Manager of the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association and appointment of Ian H. Macdonald to that position, was announced here by Wesley McCurdy, President of the C. D. N. A. and Vice-President and publisher of the Winnipeg Tribune.

Norwegian Fliers Train in Canada

Associated Press

'Little Norway' in Toronto

Upper: The Royal Norwegian Air Force training school, established over a year ago in Toronto, Ont., is busily engaged in turning out fliers and mechanics to team up with the Allies abroad. Here a group of students walk with their instructors past a line of Curtis training ships on their way to a practice flight. Lower: A student flier checks his parachute before climbing into a plane donated to the Royal Norwegian Air Force training school at "Little Norway," Toronto, by Norwegians in Argentina and Uruguay. The income earned by the Norwegian Merchant Marine, which still functions on the high seas, supports the air-training program.

Canada Ready to Welcome Air Training Co-ordination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 21—Canadian air officials are ready to welcome any plan which may result in co-ordination of the United States and Canadian air training programs.

The conference to explore means of obtaining such co-ordination, which it was announced in Washington April 17 would be held early next month, will receive strong support from Canadian representatives.

The Commonwealth training scheme in which Canada, Britain, Australia and New Zealand are partners, expires in March 1943. And although it would naturally be renewed in some form, there is already apparent need for some modification of its original structure.

Raw Material Needed

Lack of recruit material may be one of the foremost needs. For with the Canada scheme now forging ahead of its scheduled advancement, it is necessary to find a steady stream of raw material to feed into the schools.

But already there is reason to believe that the lack of shipping space in the Pacific will materially reduce the number of men from Australia and New Zealand who would be enrolled in the plan in Canada. Furthermore, the entrance of the United States into the war is resulting in the loss of Americans who had previously been enrolling in the Canadian training scheme.

"Canada Can Learn"

Proponents of the proposal to coordinate the plan with the training program in the United States point out that Canada can learn from American training methods and can contribute something from the experience of the past two and a half years. Canada's air training facilities can be expanded without delay to take care of students that may come from the United States or other friendly nations, Air Marshal L. S. Breadner stated on April 18.

He added that it is important that the conference be held as soon as possible to take full advantage of the construction season. The Commonwealth air training plan has expanded on a much wider scale than was visualized by these who made the original agreement.

Toronto Trucks Collect Junk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—This city has become definitely salvage conscious. No longer will worried housewives wonder where to dispose of salvageable waste products collected in the homes. For the wartime job of salvage collection has been taken over by the Citizens' Committee for Troops in Training, and the city is co-operating with this organization, and permitting the city trucks to pick up salvage one day every month.

On the Wednesday nearest to the middle of the month, the citizens are asked to parcel separately such materials as rubber, metals, waste paper, fats, cardboard and bones, place them out by their regular refuse, and the city trucks will pick them up. Three salvage depots are being established in the city, and as each truck gets its load of salvage, it will proceed to one of the depots, where the salvage will be sorted by trained men. Revenue from the sale of salvage is to be kept by the Citizens' Committee to use for its work on behalf of the armed forces.

Charles LaFerle, Traffic Manager of the Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., has been appointed to direct the salvage collection work. It was explained that the Citizens' Committee will not interfere with private organizations that are carrying on salvage work, but they wish to coordinate all the organizations now at such work, and eliminate any double coverage of any territory in the city.

The importance of salvage work was stressed by Mr. LaFerle, when he recently pointed out that at present only a fraction of the available materials are now being collected and made available for war purposes. A sustained salvage drive for every piece of discarded material of any use to the war effort in which every citizen is expected to take is now under way. It has been suggested that Toronto be the proving ground for stepped-up methods of salvage collection. The same system as is now to be tried out here is under consideration for the Dominion, namely to use present organization as far as possible, and make the garbage collection facilities across Canada part of the salvage collection system. Junk dealers are a very essential and vital part of the program.

Canadian Legion Opens Courses To Women in Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Canadian Legion educational courses have been made available to members of women's services, the Canadian Women's Army Corps and the Royal Canadian Air Force, Women's Division. Some 40,000 men are registered for these courses in Canada and 12,000 more overseas, said Squadron Leader Andrew Moore, National Director of the Canadian Legion War Services. It is now expected that enrolment will be greatly increased.

Already women's classes are in progress at Newmarket, Ontario; St. John's, New Brunswick, and Regina, Saskatchewan, while correspondence courses in London, Ontario, have a large enrolment. Classes in typewriting and shorthand will be started shortly in Ottawa and other centers to train girls for office work in the services.

Apart from these stenography courses conducted in classes, women will be eligible to take regular academic and technical courses by correspondence.

40-Million-Year Work Damaged in Moment

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., April 21 (AP)—Nature has ruined a beautiful rock formation it had been 40,000,000 years in carving in the Garden of the Gods.

With the tools of erosion it had fashioned the "Bear and Seal Rock," near the towering east gateway of the famed tourist spot.

On April 19 the seal portion of the red sandstone formation fell and broke to pieces. Only a small part of the seal's tail and the bear remained in place.

India Defense Set for Axis, Wavell Says

By Columbia Broadcasting System

NEW DELHI, India, April 21—Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell admitted today in a radio talk that the Japanese might be able to land in force in India.

The United Nations commander in chief in the region declared it was impossible to erect defenses along the whole immense coastline of India or to place soldiers to guard all points. He said he had no intention of attempting to do so.

However, he promised that any Japanese landing force would be met by hard-hitting, fast moving land and air forces which would carry the fighting to the enemy.

"India will be defended by a powerful air-striking force, which will attack enemy ships as they approach," he declared, "by a land-striking force which will concentrate rapidly against any threatened point. Air and land forces, already in being for this purpose, are being improved in strength and mobility."

Calls Upon Indians

Sir Archibald called on Indians of every class and creed to rally to the defense of India and said that ultimate victory over the Axis was beyond all doubt.

"If all in India . . . will face the danger calmly, will stay at their posts, in office, or factory, or village, and will work wholeheartedly for India at this crisis, we have nothing to fear, and a heavy portion of the responsibility I bear will be lifted from my shoulders," the Allied commander in chief in India declared in a radio address.

Sir Archibald told the Indians that the Japanese were tough soldiers and that they fought well, but said that man for man, on anything like equal terms, the Allied soldiers were as good or better.

"The stubborn resistance that the tired and heroic defenders of Burma are putting up after four months of fighting almost without rest or relief in most difficult conditions and against superior numbers is proof of the quality of our men," he added.

Minimizes Danger

Sir Archibald said the immediate danger to India was from air attack. He appealed to his listeners not to be misled by reports of the danger from this form of assault.

"I do not minimize the dancer," he said, "but I want to give you a few facts to get the danger into a proper proportion. Firstly: It is not in the power of the Japanese to bring air attack against the cities of India on anything approaching the scale in intensity or continuity of the German attack on Great Britain, or of our air attacks on Germany.

"I was in Singapore only a few days before it surrendered, when it had been experiencing continuous raiding for some time at the maximum scale which the Japanese Air Force could bring to bear, a far heavier scale than the enemy can yet bring against any target in India.

"Yet Singapore had few scars and few casualties, military or civilian, in spite of inadequate defenses.

"Secondly, I can tell you that our defenses and fighter aircraft, and antiaircraft guns are already, in the most threatened quarters of India, strong enough to cause Japanese raiders heavier loss than they have yet suffered elsewhere.

"Already in their attacks on Colombo and Trincomalee in Ceylon, they have had a high proportion of loss in spite of great numerical superiority. They did also in their attacks on Rangoon last winter.

"Our defense is growing in strength almost daily, and expanding over India."

500 Frenchmen Killed in Raid

By the Associated Press

London, April 21

Free French headquarters here declared yesterday that 500 Frenchmen were killed at St. Nazaire during the recent British commando raid there, and said it was possible the figure included some executions by the Germans in reprisal.

It was reported shortly after the British raid that many of the French natives had taken up arms against the Germans when the British landed, and had fought alongside of the British. These reports were not confirmed.

Earthquake-Torn Japan Can Bear Bombs Easier

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Not America's first air raid on Japan, but the twenty-fifth and those that come after that, will actually count in winning the war.

Admittedly the first strokes have value as morale lifters for the United Nations. It would be easy, however, to exaggerate the damage to Japanese morale through isolated or desultory bombing. What is needed against such a tough and fatalistic people is a steady rain of hammer-blows from the air, increasing in intensity and devastating in both power and scope. Anything less—and Japan's own record against China is an example—may only strengthen the national determination.

Japan is schooled in adversity. "Kaji to jiishin," fire and earthquake, are traditional visitors to these beautiful isles. Air bombing comes as a new experience, yet what can bombing bring but a repetition of the fire and earthquake combination already so well known to the Japanese?

Americans, who are neither Orientals nor perched amid flimsy buildings on volcanic mountaintops jutting out of the sea, can hardly realize what it is to live in the midst of constant peril. That is what every Japanese does.

People Took It Calmly

The writer was in Tokyo during and for nearly a year after the famous earthquake and fire of Sept. 1, 1923. There was amazing stoicism manifest on every side. Some Western nerves showed signs of wear and tear during the first few days of continuing after-quakes, but the Japanese took with the utmost fortitude the sight of a city destroyed, themselves left homeless, and often the thought of many relatives and friends gone from their sides. Behind this courageous reaction to disaster lay a long schooling in fortitude. War has always been regarded by the Japanese as a necessity.

Actually, the effect of an air raid should in certain respects be less demoralizing to the life of a great Japanese city than a moderate-scale earthquake. Air-raid damages might be localized.

Fires certainly would spring up in the wake of any considerable bombing attack, particularly if incendiaries were used. But whereas an earthquake of any considerable magnitude shatters water mains and compels fire equipment to draw upon canals and ponds (meanwhile providing all pressure from its own apparatus), widespread breaking of water pipes is not likely to result from air raids.

Size of Bombs Would Count

Whether damage to buildings would be greater or less than in an earthquake would depend upon the size and type of bomb employed, but in any event there would be no simultaneous punishment of the entire city area and the surrounding countryside as well.

Moreover, a big quake usually is followed by a series of damaging and terrifying afterquakes. There were around 1,000 in the first three days of September, 1923.

This is not to say that the first bombing of Japanese cities is not an event of tremendous importance, and that further raids will not be of consequence. It is only to warn against undue satisfaction over attacks which, if carried out only lightly and occasionally, may merely strengthen the national will of Japan toward sterner warfare and the endurance of deeper privations.

That effect certainly has resulted in China from Japan's seldom very heavy and continuous bombings. There is one exception, in the case of Chungking last summer. This came after the Germans had all withdrawn from the Chinese national capital at the request of China. Evidently they reported on the situation to Tokyo, in detail.

It was at once apparent that the Japanese had new ideas. Instead of staging one fairly intense raid, and then desisting for at least 24 hours, they began a technique of nuisance raids. A few planes would be reported, and after a time they would come over, and then about the moment an "all clear" was to be given more planes would appear—and so on.

War of Nerves

The result was to keep the capital immobilized, not merely for hours, but for days and nights, at a stretch. This interfered seriously with all sorts of activities and deprived everyone of needed rest. However, even such tactics never brought any thought of surrender, as the world knows.

Neither Tokyo nor any large Japanese city is blessed with Chungking's faculties for air raid shelter. Chungking is built on a rocky peninsula, now honeycombed with tunnels sufficient to care for virtually the entire population. The cities of Japan are great sprawling groups of vulnerable industrial enterprises and highly inflammable homes—probably the worst firetraps anywhere in the world. The cities are mostly at sea level and it is not practical to do much tunneling underground because of water and other difficulties.

Tokyo has a few miles of subway but even this is lacked by Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe, none of which has any real air raid shelter of any description. The best that can be said of them is that there have been repeated air raid drills to acquaint the public with its duties in seeking the shelter of buildings, in extinguishing fires, and so on. In this, no doubt, a great deal of success has been attained, for the people have a Teutonic capacity for carrying out carefully prepared instructions and they have been considering the possibility of air raids—and the necessity for drilling, for blackouts and other precautions—for several years now. Air attacks from Vladivostok have long been feared.

Must Defend Home Front

One important result of air raids on Japan must be a heightened anxiety of the Japanese High Command, and probably greater conservatism in use of Japanese aircraft far from home. Tokyo authorities cannot afford to have it seem that they are stripping home defenses. Quite apart from this consideration of "face" as a part of maintaining home morale, there is the solid fact that all Japan really is vulnerable—protected, it is true, by a foggy rainy climate, many mountains, and no doubt by extensive concentrations of antiaircraft guns, yet nevertheless wide open to the activities of such high level bomoing craft as the Flying Fortresses.

It is unlikely that carrier planes can be used to any great extent for operations against Japan. Bases within striking distance will have to be established and maintained for everything save possible occasional surprise attacks, the value of which would diminish steadily. Carrier planes are too much handicapped by constructional factors fitting them for take-off and landing on relatively small surfaces; land-based planes would outperform them, and in any event they can't carry much.

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's activities in China are known to have included establishment of fields facing Japan and results from this may be expected soon if the first attacks actually were not—as stated in Chungking—from China. If Russia and Japan begin hostilities this spring, an event freely predicted in many quarters, it will be vital to have many planes in eastern Siberia, both to hit hard at Japan and to hold this territory from quick conquest by the heavy forces ready to surge against it.

Joint Operations Staff Plan Has Approval of Churchill

LONDON, April 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has approved a plan to organize a combined operations staff, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today.

Agitation for such a general staff, which would integrate Britain's Army, Navy and Air Force as one huge combat team, developed in influential London circles with continued reverses in the Pacific war.

The Influential London Times declared only last week:

"The conviction that something is fundamentally lacking in coordination of the three fighting services has steadily gained ground in the present war and was never more widely held than now."

Mr. Eden said the outline of an organization for joint war planning, or a chiefs of staffs committee, would be issued later today or tomorrow.

The announcement closely followed conferences of Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, and Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's representative, with military and political leaders of Britain.

Fire Balloons New RAF Tool

LONDON, April 21 (AP)—A new weapon, developed apparently by the RAF, has made its appearance on the aerial battlefields of Europe: Incendiary charges floated to their targets by small, hydrogen-filled balloons.

The Swiss radio broadcast recently an Army warning to civilians against the contraptions, some of which apparently have been drifting onto Swiss territory.

"Numerous cases have been reported in which balloons carrying metal cases filled with burning liquid attached to which is also about 300 yards of steel wiring have been found over various parts of Swiss territory," the announcer said.

"It is possible to the wire may pass over and come in contact with live wires. Touching the wire may cause grave bodily harm. The balloons are filled with hydrogen and open lights near them are dangerous."

The Swiss Army warning also extended to hydrogen-filled balloons, similar to the incendiary carriers, which are used to shower propaganda leaflets over enemy territory—a technique dating back to the World War.

Reports from Berlin received in Switzerland also mentioned a new type of incendiary bomb dropped by parachute and said some of them had been carried as far as Tilsit in East Prussia.

The Berlin correspondent of the Swiss newspaper La Suisse described the bomb as a "jug of liquid phosphorus." He said it was "not easy to combat" and "it is not doubted it can cause great damage to forests and buildings."

The Swiss description fitted well with a brief reference to the new weapon which came April 14 from the Stockholm press. The Stockholm Tidningen said that a new British incendiary was causing "considerable damage and trouble" to the Germans.

This account was tied in with photos of the recent RAF attack on Lübeck, which turned that Baltic base into "a sea of flame."

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS

DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

Marvelously tender
BROILERS
right from the farm onto your griddle

This offer is now made to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor

Try this unusual delicacy — a creamy-fresh, meaty, full 2 lb. broiler—from farm to you by fast refrigerated express — overnight deliveries to New England, New York City, Albany, and vicinity (by noon next day to Philadelphia). Comes spotlessly cleaned, dressed, packed in paraffin boxes. Just pop onto your broiler or bake. Monitor readers, try one, and if you don't agree it's a superb treat I'll return your money.

Write giving number of broilers, enclose check or money order to

W. G. Welch SUNRISE GABLES Wolfeboro, N. H. R. F. D. Box 116

Each prepaid $1.25

Guaranteed freshness

Restaurants, Boarding Houses and Hotels Write for Special Quantity Proposition

FLAKO PIE CRUST

One trial proves to any housewife the convenience, the quality, and the delicious results at every baking. A single package makes a nine inch double crust.

Also prove for yourself the convenience and quality of

FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX

★ A "between season" vacation is invigorating. Outdoor recreation on our estate. Indoor entertainment. Tempting Meals. Tranquil Living.
★ *A. Gordon Moody, Manager*

The NORTHFIELD and CHATEAU
EAST NORTHFIELD • • MASS.

Brazil Nets Top Spy Aid To Graf Spee

RIO DEJANEIRO, Brazil, April 21 (AP)—A German master spy was arrested here and identified as the operator of a radio aboard a harbored German freighter which directed the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee to the "kill" of British ships leaving Brazilian ports before the Nazi raider herself was sunk in December, 1939.

The prize catch among 36 Germans rounded up yesterday in the State of Rio Grande do Sul was Kurt Fraeb, a German officer in the World War and, according to police, the director of espionage in the southern port of Rio Grande since 1938. He was connected with one of the most prominent German firms in Brazil.

Police said he used the radio of the German freighter Montevideo in Rio Grande Harbor to advise the Graf Spee when British ships were departing.

[Although the Brazilian police did not say so, this espionage obviously backfired and led to the final destruction of the raider. Some of the facts are still obscure, but it was assumed that the Graf Spee was lured into the fateful battle by interception of messages directed to the raider.]

Besides Herr Fraeb, those arrested were his seven assistants and 28 crewmen of the Montevideo, which has been seized by Brazil. All were sent to Porto Allegre for transfer to a concentration camp.

Cuba Takes Prince

HAVANA, Cuba, April 21 (AP)—The espionage bureau announced yesterday the detention of Prince Camilo Ruspoli Caraciolo, an Italian who has lived many years in Cuba and is married to a Cuban. His yacht was seized several months ago and converted into a patrol boat. Police said he was dangerous to stability of the country.

MacArthur Pleased With C. I. O. Message

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 21 (AP)—Wisconsin's C. I. O. leaders received a cablegram from Gen. Douglas MacArthur, supreme commander of the United Nations forces in the Southwest Pacific, expressing appreciation for the "inspiringly patriotic message" which the C. I. O. State executive board sent to the war leader recently.

General MacArthur's cablegram read:

"Sincerest appreciation from the entire command for your inspiringly patriotic message."

C. I. O. message to General MacArthur read:

"The Wisconsin State C. I. O. Council nails your great leadership of our war effort. Pledges all out production of implements of war to achieve victory earliest possible moment. Convey our gratitude to your gallant troops."

SEEDS & BULBS
FOR THE HOME GARDEN
Implements • Fertilizers • Trees • Shrubs • Plants
Landscape Service
Formerly Burbrec Nurseries
THE BAY STATE GARDEN SHOP
1265 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
LEXINGTON, MASS.
Telephone: LEX. 1700

Chock-Full of "Growing Energy"
Fulton's PLANTABBS are a complete, balanced, full measure, concentrated PLANT FOOD for vegetables and flowers. Provide a rich formula of Nitrogen (1½%) for sturdy stems and luxuriant leaf. Phosphoric acid (15%) for strong roots, bloom and fruit. Potash (20%) for flavor, color, sugar and starch. Plus the secondary plant foods and VITAMIN B1. • Simply insert tablet where food is needed then watch your garden do wonders. No messy, spilly powder. Will not burn. If liquid is desired, drop 4 tablets in gallon of water. All dealers in 10c - 25c - 50c - $1 and $3.50 sizes or postpaid Plantabbs Co., Baltimore, Md.
PLANTABBS

GROW BETTER ROSES
TRI-OGEN is an amazing three-way spray that helps you grow better roses. Controls black-spot and mildew, kills many insect pests. Also aids in stimulating plant growth. Economical, easy to apply—just mix with water and spray. Buy at garden supply stores. Write for free bulletin, "Rose Culture."
TRI-OGEN
Rose Garden Spray Treatment
Rose Mfg. Co. Beacon, N. Y.

Ready for the Swish of Golf Clubs

The Links of the Oyster Harbors Club

Golf is now in full swing at this popular Cape Cod resort with players registering from New York, Worcester, Providence, and Boston, while all-year residents have been enjoying the course all winter. The grill and locker rooms were opened early in March and the Club will be open for residents on June 19.

Cape Cod Has Hopes for a Banner Season

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tourabouts

Cape Cod, one of New England's most popular seashore resort areas, is going forward with plans to entertain its annual number of vacation visitors. Hotels, beach, and golf clubs all plan to open for business this summer and any rumors to the contrary are unfounded, according to Cape Cod authorities.

The army has not closed the beaches to vacationists and unless the situation changes drastically visitors will be able to swim and bask in the sun as they have done in the past.

The Cape looks for more New Englanders to visit their shores this year than heretofore. Because of tire shortages and the trend toward spending vacations nearer home Cape Cod feels there is every reason to look for a profitable season.

One of the Cape's leading resorts, the Oyster Harbors Club at Osterville, is going ahead with a full schedule of recreation for the summer months. With official opening scheduled for June 19 a series of sporting events will follow. The Massachusetts Open Golf Tournament will be played over the Club's course for the seventh time on June 29 and 30. All through the summer there will be tennis, sailing, and swimming events.

One of the appeals this year of Oyster Harbors is that a car is no longer necessary after arrival at the Club. All of the various sporting and recreational attractions are within each walking distance.

For vacationists who prefer to leave cars home in garages, whether they live in Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or Buffalo, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has arranged for excellent train service to West Barnstable where the Club's station wagon will meet all trains. There will be three trains daily to and from Boston, except Sundays, and an additional one on Saturdays. Two trains will leave West Barnstable for Boston on Sunday evenings.

The Cape Codder and Neptune, expresses from New York, will stop at West Barnstable. Swift train service also has been scheduled from Washington, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, and St. Louis.

Virginia Beach

Another eastern seashore beach resort, Virginia Beach, also is making plans for a successful vacation season. Because of the accessibility of this mid-south seashore and country resort vacationists are expected to get that much needed rest and recreation at this beach which offers a number of diversified sports. Center of the activities at the Beach is the Cavalier Hotel with its beach club, golf club, tennis courts, stable of saddle horses, gardens and other facilities. The Cavalier Beach Club, with dimmed lights in accordance with war regulations, will have its informal opening on Saturday night, May 16, while a gala week end, beginning Decoration Day, will inaugurate the formal opening of this Club.

Sea Island Cruises

Streamlined Land Cruises from eight to 15 days to Sea Island, Ga., will be started on May 2 with later departures scheduled for following Saturdays up to Nov. 21. Using the swift Silver Meteor of the Seaboard Railway the "cruises" include all expenses from departure until return. Sea Island, one of Georgia's popular vacation resorts, offers excellent accommodations in the Cloister which maintains throughout the summer season a wide variety of sporting and recreational events. Available to the visitor to Sea Island is ocean and pool bathing, dancing, sailing, and game rooms at the Cloister.

Girl Bellhops

It's quite likely that hotels soon will be employing girls as bellhops. This is the opinion of J. A. Jones, resident manager of the Steven in Chicago. The heavy inroads being made by the selective service and war industries on the nation's manpower are the reasons, he pointed out. "We have not yet put on girls as bellboys, but that may be done soon. Last week," he said, "I was compelled to employ women to do all sorts of hotel cleaning with the exception of the higher ladder work in the dining rooms and ballrooms. I may soon be compelled to employ women who will climb the high ladders and dust the chandeliers in the ballroom."

Spring Work on the Lawn

A lawn is a miniature hayfield! Observe a few fundamentals and you can enjoy the satisfaction of all-season greenness.

The first point is a generous feeding. Do this before rolling. On average loam soils, use a general fertilizer that contains balanced ingredients, such as 5-8-7, or 8-8-10. Two or three light applications are better than one heavier feeding. The writer has been conducting a series of experiments over the past eight years, and has proved to his own satisfaction that four pounds (about two quarts) to each 100 square feet, repeated at intervals of two or three weeks produces good results. It is excellent technique to apply it just before a rain.

The point is that we grow a crop of hay for five or six days—and then cut it. We do this all summer long. Repeated harvestings are contrary to nature's plan; to overcome the tendency of the roots to stop producing, we need to feed generously.

After the first or second feeding, and after a good soaking rain, the lawn should be rolled. One realizes there are authorities who doubt the value of rolling, but experiments lead the writer to conclude rolling improves the lawn.

Reseeding

Third, look the lawn over for spots which need reseeding. Perhaps the roots were too near the surface; perhaps water settled in a particular place, and repeated thawing and freezing ruptured the crowns of the plants.

If the soil in these bare spots is good, simply stir it, scatter seed generously, and cover with one quarter inch of sifted soil. Press the soil firm with the sole of the shoe.

If certain spots "burn out" each summer, the chances are that the area needs to be dug up, and new soil filled in.

This leads to our fourth step. Unless your lawn is built on above-average soil, it pays to spread a light coat of sifted, rich loam. It is easy to broadcast it by hand. Experiments show that this helps keep the lawn green through the season.

Many gardeners ask about peat moss. Finely pulverized peat moss is excellent material to spread early in July. It acts as a moisture holder, a mulch that protects the grass roots during the hot weather. If your soil is light loam, or if you have but three or four inches of good loam over a poor base, use a generous broadcast of finely pulverzed moss. The secret of a beautiful lawn is a sufficient base of good soil. There's no reason why one shouldn't broadcast the pulverized type of moss several times during the season. It will help to increase humus content of the soil.

Two Applications

The next point is directly concerned with matter of humus. Commercial fertilizers have their place. They provide food in chemical form which is readily soluble. But to provide true and lasting beauty we need humus.

This brings up the question of manures. Dried, organic manures are available—cow, sheep, and poultry. These not only have a chemical content, but are organic material. When these are incorporated into the soil, they decompose quickly, and become humus. They are not objectionable to use; they are dry, bulky, and can easily be broadcast. The writer likes to use two applications: one in mid-April and one in May. If the soil is good, use two or three pounds per 100 square feet; if the soil is poor, use double that amount.

What about lime? The answer is: be governed by your lawn results. If you haven't had good success, if the lawn has "petered" out in midsummer, try hydrated lime, at least in one section. Use about 75 pounds per 1,000 square feet. The writer uses lime every other year even on the best sections of his nearly half an acre of lawn. It seems that lime works on the other chemicals in the soil and helps to release plant food.

No treatment would be complete without a word about weeds. Crab grass and dandelions, for example, are pests of the first degree. The easiest way to get rid of them is to drop a teaspoonful of kerosene into the heart of the clump. If there are only a few weeds, a pointed trowel and a little elbow grease will suffice.

Last of all, the lawn shows its beauty when you mow. Clip the grass when it is needed. In early spring, it may be necessary to mow each four or five days; later, once in eight or 10 days may be enough. Don't cut too closely; don't rake up the cut grass unless it is very thick. Let it remain as a protective mulch.

Haydn S. Pearson

A Tuesday Feature

Discriminations Seen As Setbacks to South

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 21 (AP)—Political discrimination through poll taxes and racial restrictions in war industries are setbacks to the South, President Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina said April 19.

In the keynote address of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare he analyzed the South's economic position and then added:

"The political structure, with its poll tax discriminations, is a setback to the region. The discrimination against Negroes in the war industries is damaging to our section, our national morale and our democratic cause in the world."

1,000 Nurses a Month Need of the Red Cross

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The Red Cross reports that to meet Army and Navy needs 1,000 trained nurses must be recruited each month during the remainder of this year.

Miss Mary Beard, National Director of the Red Cross Nursing Service, disclosed at the same time that 7,000 registered nurses had volunteered for war duty since Pearl Harbor.

Roosevelt's Help Is Sought by Labor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 21 (AP)—The Alabama State Federation of Labor wants the help of President Roosevelt in stopping what it terms "unwarranted and un-American criticism of labor" by newspapers.

A lengthy telegram was sent to the Chief Executive yesterday as the group's three-day convention opened, requesting that he urge newspapers "to be just half as honest, truthful and patriotic as labor."

The message, which thanked the President for his "Kindly interest in the working people" and pledged "Labor's full, complete and enthusiastic support," continued:

"We are aware that in nearly every instance when newspapers have called for legislation they would place labor at the mercy of exploiters and low-wage earners. These same newspapers bitterly assailed in opposing you in the last election."

Busses' Pleasure Use Frowned On by U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Director Joseph B. Eastman, of the Office of Defense Transportation, said yesterday that his office opposed chartering busses to carry civilians to beaches, pleasure resorts, race tracks, and other recreational events.

In a statement, Mr. Eastman said this policy was determined "almost entirely by the stoppage of rubber imports and the desperate need for conserving all the rubber now in our possession."

"Waste of rubber tires under present conditions is little short of disloyalty to the national interest," he said.

Fused Independent Air Lines Of Canada Led by Noted Fliers

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In connection with the accomplishment of the amalgamation of Canada's leading independently-owned air lines by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the President of the new Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Ltd., L. B. Unwin, announced over the week-end the appointment of leading Canadian aviation figures to direct and develop the recently acquired air companies.

C. H. (Punch) Dickens, whose flying experience up to now includes service in the World War, pioneering in the Canadian northland and operating manager of the Royal Air Force Ferry Command, becomes Vice-President and General Manager of the C. P. Air Lines, with headquarters in Windsor Station in Montreal.

McConachie in Western Berth

Grant W. G. McConachie, air pioneer, organizer and President of Yukon Southern Air Transport of Edmonton, Alberta, is appointed General Manager of C. P.'s Western Lines, with headquarters at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Mr. McConachie will direct all of Canadian Pacific's commercial operations west of Fort William and Lake Nipigon.

Yukon Southern's route lies along the string of military air fields extending from Edmonton to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and is also the route along which the new international highway to Fairbanks, Alaska, is being constructed by United States Army engineers.

The acquisition of the air lines now comprising the C. P. system enables the company to make an even greater contribution to Canada's war-flying effort with the operation of six Air Observers' schools, one elementary flying training school, and four repair plants. C. R. Troup, former General Manager of Dominion Skyways (Observers), Ltd., and for some time general supervisor of the flying schools and aircraft repair shops, is appointed General Supervisor of schools, with headquarters at Montreal. He will direct all the schools of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan being managed by subsidiaries of the company.

Siers to Oversee Repairs

T. W. Siers, McKee Trophy honor man and outstanding contributor to Canadian aviation, is appointed General Supervisor of repair plants, with headquarters in Montreal.

The combined annual air mileage covered by the various routes of Canadian Pacific Air Lines is about 5,000,000. The acquired companies include: Canadian Airways, Ltd., a pioneer in Canadian aviation; Quebec Airways, Ltd.; Dominion Skyways, Ltd.; Arrow Airways, Ltd.; Wings, Ltd.; Prairie Airways, Ltd.; Yukon Southern Air Transport, Ltd.; Ginger Coote Airways, Ltd.; Starrett Airways & Transportation, Ltd., and MacKenzie Air Service, Ltd.

Canadian Pacific Air Lines will take its full part in supplying necessary transportation services to the Canadian people in keeping with the traditions of the parent company. The development of the Northern Canadian hinterland, and, in particular, the defense routes to the Yukon and Alaska, are of the first importance at this time, as well as in the future, Mr. Unwin said, commenting on his appointments.

New Boeing Plant Speeded

Construction is now being speeded on a factory on Lake Washington, Seattle, where Boeing will produce planes for the United States Navy.

Equally as important as the building, Philip G. Johnson, President of Boeing, gave the new unit a running start by lifting bodily a staff of executives from among the key personnel of the present Boeing organization.

He announced the appointment of Fred P. Laudan now Vice-President and general superintendent of the present Seattle plant, as division manager of the new unit. An administrative staff of 11 main department heads was likewise "transplanted" from corresponding departments in the present organization. Thus, the new plant will begin with the staff which has already worked together as part of the organization that has made mass production of "Flying Fortresses" an actuality.

The Lake Washington plant will be the third major production unit of the Boeing company erected since the beginning of the national defense emergency. The others are in Seattle and in the Midwest. The new site is considered ideal for naval aircraft construction—a fresh water location free from high tides, winds and the effects of salt water corrosion. The plant will be as self contained as possible, but other Boeing plants and subcontractors in the Pacific Northwest and throughout the country will contribute to its operation through the fabrication of detail parts.

The new factory is being built by the Austin Company, will be owned by the Defense Plant Corporation, and leased to the Boeing Company. Including in the plant group will be a main assembly building notable for unusually large unobstructed working areas, a warehouse, an office building, personnel building, boilerhouse, and two separate paint-shop buildings, one for finishing of parts and the other for painting of completed airplanes.

Wide U. S. Radio Monitoring Finds Propaganda Has Pattern

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Careful analysis of enemy propaganda radiocast over the short-waves and aimed at the United States and other nations of the Western Hemisphere forms the basis for a type of psychological espionage that is becoming more important — necessary — for the United States to study in order to anticipate the coming moves of the Axis.

This new official "ear" of the United States is the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring System—actually consisting of 350 persons who operate four monitoring stations and analyze 1,000,000 or so words every day. This system is a part of the Federal Communications Commission, was established by Presidential order, and has a budget of more than $800,000 a year.

In observing foreign propaganda programs, which the monitoring system does, around the clock, it has been found that nearly all propaganda campaigns follow a pattern usually first disclosed in their shortwave transmissions. These campaigns in turn indicate much of the strategy to be followed by the Axis powers.

Catching Enemy's 'Line'

Hence, a knowledge of the enemy "line" has become necessary to the Government in order that it may prepare counter measures and in mapping its own strategy. This air patrol, in addition to covering the programs sent to us by the enemy, also takes down the broadcasts sent by the enemy to his own people.

Basically the recording system consists of powerful short-wave receiving sets with recording apparatus. As a cylinder is filled with a foreign program it is sent to a translation division where a rough transcription is prepared. English language recordings are, of course, sent direct to transcribers who put the messages on duplicating sheets.

Master reports are then prepared and rushed to Washington where analysts comb each word and sentence for significant facts. Here the psychologists go into action and issue weekly reports based on daily studies of what the air has yielded.

Britain Does the Same

The four American listening posts are located in a district just outside the capital, in Texas, Oregon and in Porto Rico. The capital listening posts tune in programs for North America transmitted from Europe, the Near East and Africa. The Texas post picks up Latin-American programs. The Oregon listens to the Orient and the Porto Rico post dials programs aimed at Latin America.

Great Britain also operates a similar system of monitoring. So the American government has set up a field office in England which sends back about 500,000 words a day picked up by the British Broadcasting Corporation's monitoring service.

The American monitoring system with its center in the capital relays information to interested Federal offices immediately when significant information is picked up. A system of 18 teletypewriters is operated for this purpose and these automatic transmitters also connect the field offices of the monitoring system.

Studied closely are booklets published daily by the service's report division. Headed by Thomas Grandin, former Columbia network correspondent in France and Turkey, the division puts out at noon a volume consisting of 45,000 to 60,000 words covering world-wide programs of the previous 24 hours.

Prominent newspaper men and former radio reporters taking part in this system include: Percy Noel, former United Press and International News Service correspondent in France; Ernest R. Pope, correspondent and author; Thomson Moore, once in Belgium for Columbia; Norman Paige, announcer at short-wave station KGEI, San Francisco; Eric Estorick, English correspondent and biographer; Ellis Porter, editorial writer in Philadelphia; William Dodd, Jr., son of the former Ambassador to Germany, and editor of his father's well-known book on Germany.

Training Own Personnel

The radiocasting industry, like the aircraft industry, is now being forced to develop its own technicians, because of the fact that hundreds are getting into military and defense services. Itself a large assistant in providing these technically trained personnel to the armed services, the radiocast industry is now launching a program to develop a reserve of 200,000 radio technicians and operators for both itself and the armed services.

In virtually every community of the nation there will soon be under way courses of training in the theory and operation of radio apparatus. Funds are to be provided by congressional appropriation. The courses will be open not only to young men eligible for service but also to men and women who can take the place of those called to the colors.

State co-ordinators are sending all inquiries directed to them by those interested in training to the radio schools and radio stations throughout the State.

Hotels · Resorts

Virginia

EASY TO REACH!
...and no car needed!
It's just a few hours to a complete vacation — 250 acres of rest and recreation, salt air and sunshine—famous Southern cooking. Fireproof steel, concrete and brick. Restricted clientele. Reasonable American Plan rates. And best of all—everything is right on grounds — no car needed!
Write for Booklet
THE CAVALIER
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.
ROLAND EATON, Managing Director
Everything IN ONE PLACE! GOLF BEACH CLUB RIDING TENNIS FISHING DECK SPORTS DANCING ETC.

Kansas City, Mo.

Netherlands Hotel
Hotel of Refinement for Readers of The Christian Science Monitor who wish a permanent home, or visitors who desire quiet comfort while here.
Near a Christian Science church; fifteen minutes on bus or street car to downtown. Rates: $1.50 Single; $2.00 Double. With Private Bath.
3835 MAIN STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

A GREAT HOTEL IN A GREAT CITY
HOTEL PRESIDENT
FRANK I. DEAN, Managing Director
14th & BALTIMORE AVE., Kansas City, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo.

VISIT THE ROOSEVELT IN ST. LOUIS
A FINE HOTEL with MODERATE RATES
$2.00 with Bath and Free Garage
Delmar at Euclid
HARRY COOPLAND, Manager

Illinois

LELAND HOTEL
250 Rooms
Rates $1.50 to $4.00
Cafe and Coffee Shop
Garage in Connection
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Minnesota

HOTEL LOWRY
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA
$2.00 up Room with Bath
Special Rates for Tourist Parties as low as $1.00 per person
4 ATTRACTIVE RESTAURANTS
LOWRY GARAGE HAS DIRECT ENTRANCE INTO HOTEL

San Francisco

San Francisco's largest and best located hotel
1000 ROOMS • 1000 BATHS
$4 one person, $6 two persons
HOTEL ST. FRANCIS
UNION SQUARE
MANAGEMENT SAN F. LONDON

HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, one person; $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50, two persons; without bath, $2.00, one person; $3.00, two persons. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors

HOTEL MAURICE
761 POST STREET · SAN FRANCISCO
A quiet, exclusive, semi-residential hotel, 2 blocks to downtown center. Delightful rooms all with bath, many with panoramic city view
SINGLE, $2.50 DOUBLE, $3.00
DRIVE-IN GARAGE

Los Angeles

REX ARMS
APARTMENT-HOTEL
4 Blocks from 3rd Church
Excellent service
945 Wilshire Blvd.
DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES HOTEL REDUCES RATES
THE ST. PAUL 1021 W. 6th Street, with a fine view, close to downtown Los Angeles and Christian Science church, now offers rooms with private bath, from $10 Week, $2 Day. "A Pleasure to Show You."

New York City

New York's Newest HOTEL EDISON
46th to 47th and BROADWAY
Ideal location, Perfect Service and Comfort.
MARIA KRAMER, President
WILLIAM J. CONNOR, Manager
HOTEL LINCOLN, Same Management
IN THE HEART OF TIMES SQUARE

NO SPACE SCRIMPING
Enjoy New York's largest rooms in a new 17 story hotel. 450 newly furnished rooms, each with bath, shower and complete pantry. Daily from $2.50 single.
ONLY $2 DAILY ON A WEEKLY BASIS
HOTEL BELVEDERE
319 WEST 48th ST., NEW YORK

do more—see more
time saving convenience and complete comfort in the center of all you want to do in New York. Rooms from $4.50
HOTEL ROOSEVELT
MADISON AVE. AT 45th ST., N. Y.
BERNARD G. HINES, Managing Director

COMING TO NEW YORK?
Stop at the centrally located King Edward Hotel, 120 W. 44th St. 300 rooms, 300 baths. Write for free guide, "SEE NEW YORK."
H. H. Cummings, Mgr.
King Edward Hotel

New York State

At the HUB OF THE EMPIRE STATE
Convenient to everything Upstate . . . 600 Rooms
Rates: Single from $3.00, Double from $4.50
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Atlantic City, N. J.

Enjoy THE Biggest Week-End Value At The Seashore
Sea water baths, excellent food, sun decks. (Slightly higher rates on major holidays.) Write for information.
ROOM / BATH / MEALS for $12
$14, $16 Per Person
Louis W. Parsons, Manager
the SENATOR • Atlantic City

VACATION HERE NOW!
You'll enjoy the invigorating air by the edge of the sea. Delicious food. Children's playroom. Decks overlooking the ocean. Moderate rates. Write for information.
The SEASIDE
A Boardwalk Hotel ATLANTIC CITY
HARRISON COOK, Manager

New Jersey

ELIZABETH CARTERET Hotel
Elizabeth's Largest and Finest Hotel
200 Rooms—200 Baths
Single—$2.50 and $3.00
Double—$4.00 to $5.00
CARL SWORD, Manager
EAST JERSEY ST. AT BROAD
ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY

Texas

DRISKILL HOTEL
300 Rooms of Solid Comfort
Cafe
Coffee Shop
W. L. Stark, Mgr.
AUSTIN, TEXAS

El Ranchotel
EL PASO'S ONLY RESORT HOTEL
Enjoy desert life at the Southwest's most unique resort!
W. A. BANE, Owner-Manager
EL PASO • TEXAS

Colorado

DENVER COLORADO
OLIN HOTEL
ACROSS THE STREET FROM FIRST CHURCH
$2.00 Single Exceptional Food
$4.00 Double No Liquor Served
Management: JOHN HUNTINGTON • "BILLY" BRIGGS

SHIRLEY-SAVOY DENVER
Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

Navy-Taken Brewster Plants Never Put Out Finished Plane

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—The United States Navy today took over the Long Island City plants of the Brewster Aeronautical Company because "no finished planes were being produced," said Capt. George C. Westervelt, United States Navy, retired, as he assumed active command over production.

The company has plants in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Senator Harry F. Byrd, (D) of Virginia, charged in Washington that operation of one Long Island City plant was only 40 per cent of capacity. Captain Westervelt said he had not had time to delve into parts production, but could say "no finished airplanes have been coming off the assembly line."

The plants located in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have been running at only 40 per cent of capacity in parts, with no finished product coming off the assembly lines.

"The plants have been taken over," said Captain Westervelt, "because the President of the United States said the production was not satisfactory and he wanted steps taken to increase that production."

The company has two plants at Long Island City and two additional plants at Newark, N. J. and Johnsville, Pa., and has contracts totalling millions of dollars for the production of fighters, dive bombers and training planes. President Roosevelt yesterday directed the Navy to operate the plants and the Navy took formal control today.

There has been no hint of sabotage or slowdown because of enemy alien activity in the plant, Captain Westervelt said, nor was there any hint of untoward union activity to cause production slowdown.

"Nowhere in my instructions or the conversation regarding the instructions at the Navy Department or elsewhere has there been made to me the slightest intimation that any such situation or influence exists," Captain Westervelt said.

"I have no reason to believe that the taking over of this plant was influenced by any consideration of alien activity."

There will be no change in the union status at the various plants, Captain Westervelt said, and added that so far as he was concerned there has been no reference whatsoever to unsatisfactory union labor relations in any degree.

Captain Westervelt said that as a further intimation that subversive activity did not enter into the Government taking over the plant, he did not contemplate having any contacts with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The present management, with Ralph Singer as President, remains in a status quo, the Captain said, but the Board of Directors is divorced from over-all management. They will have nothing to do with plant policy, he said, but added that no inference was to be drawn from that situation.

Earlier today, Captain Westervelt met with union representatives in what he termed a "general get-together," and he said that insofar as the union was concerned he could be assured of 100 per cent co-operation.

The plants are not under military rule, he said, and a shore patrol will not supersede the civilian guards now operating at the factories.

Associated with Captain Westervelt are six Navy men, one an aeronautical engineer, and five others are administrative officers.

Captain Westervelt is President of the Charleston, S. C., Shipbuilding & Drydock Corporation.

Request by Byrd

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia said today he had asked the Navy to make public results of its investigation of alleged production slowdowns in eight vital war plants.

Senator Byrd recently cited a report made by Rear Admiral C. W. Fisher, Director of Naval Shore Establishments, disclosing that Government inspectors had found evidences of slowdowns in the eight plants. The Navy Department subsequently said the report did not represent its conclusive views, adding that further investigations were being made.

"If the Navy has further information, it ought to let the public know the full truth about the situation," Senator Byrd told reporters.

Navy Crosses Are Awarded Four U. S. Sub Commanders

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—The Navy Department announced that four American submarine commanders had been awarded Navy crosses for daring raids in Japanese waters, including one unusual combat in which a Nipponese submarine was torpedoed and damaged.

The four commanders were credited in a Navy announcement last night with the sinking of six Japanese ships totaling 45,000 tons. These sinkings had been announced previously. The score now stands at 36 Japanese ships sunk, 12 probably sunk, and 11 damaged, including the submarine. The Navy crosses were awarded to:

Lieutenant Commander Elton W. Grenfell of Radburn, Fairlawn, N. J., sank a 5,000-ton ship, torpedoed and certainly damaged a Japanese submarine. The Japanese submarine may have been sunk.

Lieut. Commander David C. White, San Diego, Calif., sank a 7,000-ton Japanese ship and then escaped a counterattack in which 24 depth charges were dropped.

Lieut. Commander Lewis S. Parks, Wilmington, Del., sank a 17,000-ton Japanese ship despite attack by both planes and surface craft which damaged his submarine.

Lieut. Commander Stanley P. Moseley, Fort Worth, Texas, made six attacks on Japanese ships, sinking three which totaled about 16,000 tons.

Commander Grenfell already had met with some success in his patrol, having sunk a 5,000-ton vessel, when he was advised while en route back to his base, that Japanese submarines were in his vicinity.

He changed course to intercept them and soon afterward took his boat up to periscope depth to have a look around. There dead ahead and presumably only a few hundred yards off was a Japanese submarine. To have been spotted so quickly it must have been cruising on the surface. Commander Grenfell loosed three torpedoes and got away. It may be that the Japanese never knew what hit them.

Commander Parks, the Navy related, had tougher going. He had sighted a 17,000-ton enemy ship and began maneuvering carefully into position to launch his torpedoes when he was discovered by both Japanese planes and surface craft. They opened an attack with depth charges and bombs, but Commander Parks and his grim crew completed their maneuver and sank the ship. Their sub was damaged but officers and men escaped injury.

Commander Moseley was credited with having made six attacks on enemy ships during his patrol, sinking three that totaled about 16,000 tons. His submarine got back to base without damage.

Commander White torpedoed and sank a 7,000-ton Japanese ship. His craft was counter-attacked with 24 depth charges but neither ship nor men were injured.

Callers From Four United Nations Give President International Day

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt, giving his entire day an international tinge, scheduled conferences today with high representatives of four of the United Nations and with the Pacific War Council.

The Soviet Ambassador, Maxim Litvinoff, was followed to the White House by Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, and Lieut. Gen. Hsiung, chief of a Chinese military mission to the United States.

The Pacific War Council, on which seven of the countries fighting in the Pacific are represented, was next on the list and then the Netherlands Minister, Dr. Alexander Loudon, and Lieut. Gov. Gen. Hubertus J. Van Mook of the Dutch East Indies.

Lord Beaverbrook, in charge of British supply activities in this country, and Harry L. Hopkins, chief adviser to the President on war supplies, were invited to have lunch with Mr. Roosevelt.

As he left the White House, Mr. Litvinoff replied in the affirmative when asked whether shipments of war equipment from this country to his own were more satisfactory than they had been. The White House disclosed April 18 that the amount of lend-lease aid to Russia in March was 2½ times as great as in February.

To a question whether supplies and strategy entered his discussion with the President, Mr. Litvinoff responded: "We talked about everything."

Florida F.B.I. Raids Net Aliens, Weapons

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 21 (AP)—In a series of swift raids in the upper Florida East Coast area, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation last night and early today arrested 14 enemy aliens and seized guns, ammunition, dynamite caps, and fuses, F. B. I. Agent R. G. Danner announced here.

The raids were staged at Jacksonville, Jacksonville Beach, St. Augustine, Orlando, and Daytona Beach by the Federal agents, assisted by City and State officers.

Agent Danner reported these seizures:

Thirty-two guns, 30 cameras, 20 radios, 290 rounds of ammunition, eight dynamite caps and fuses, some German propaganda material, coastal charts and an assortment of blackjacks and knives.

Sixty-seven homes and buildings occupied by German and Italian nationals were searched, resulting in the 14 arrests and notice to other aliens to "appear for investigation," Mr. Danner said.

At least two of those arrested were termed by the F. B. I. as "dangerous," agents said. One was reported to have had in his possession seven rifles.

Mr. Danner, special agent in charge of the F. B. I. office at Miami, explained that under a presidential proclamation aliens are prohibited from possessing the articles seized.

Names of those arrested were withheld.

Social Justice Ban Fails To Halt Agitators

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—The action of Attorney General Francis Biddle in banning Social Justice, publication founded by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, from the mails has failed to silence the pro-Fascist, pro-enemy agitators in the United States, according to responsible organizations here today.

They cite as two instances of the persistence of pro-appeasement elements: First, that Social Justice sold better than usual last week in New York, and second, that Gerald B. Winrod, publisher of the anti-Semitic organ The Defender, was seeking to run for Senator in the Kansas Republican primaries.

These organizations, including the American Labor Party members in the City Council, the Fight for Freedom Committee, the Friends of Democracy, the American Jewish Congress, and the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, are demanding in consequence that the Department of Justice proceed swiftly to "clean up on a job now only begun."

Demand Further Action

They agree in urging that Attorney General Biddle speed action to place all of the 95-odd pro-Axis, "Let's-quit-the-war," disunity publications now circulating in the United States before the Special Grand Jury convened to investigate Axis propagandists and agents. They urge that the editors and responsible parties behind such publications be indicted.

Simultaneously they urge American political organizations and individuals to be on the alert in the 1942 primaries to defeat candidates with long records of appeasement and Nazi-admiration behind them.

Three budding candidates of this nature are named by the Friends of Democracy: Winrod, Jacon Thorkelson, formerly Representative from Montana, who inserted numerous pro-Nazi diatribes in the Congressional Record, and who now has announced his candidacy for the Republican Senatorial nomination from Montana, according to Friends of Democracy, and Gerald L. K. Smith, appeasement orator who, the Friends of Democracy report, will try for a G. O. P. seat in Michigan.

Willkie Symbolizes Trend

The action of Wendell L. Willkie, titular head of the Republican Party, in obtaining G. O. P. indorsement of his anti-isolation stand, would indicate a trend of events precluding any chance of political success for out-and-out appeasers. Yet the easy victory of strongly pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist Senator Wayland Brooks (R) of Illinois, in the Republican primaries of that State is cited as warning against political complacency.

Commentators have ascribed this triumph largely to failure of opposition groups, including Chicago newspapers, to unite forces and do the spadework and local organization necessary for victory.

In a confidential report issued this week, the American Jewish Congress, which keeps tab on the anti-Semitic and anti-Democratic press in America since the rise of Adolf Hitler, indicates that the defeatists have not pulled their punches, despite the indicated trend of Government action as shown by the banning of Social Justice from the mails.

Citing instances, the Jewish Congress report declares that Joseph E. McWilliams, one-time leader of the Anti-Semitic American Destiny Party, which drew support from the Christian Front, has emerged from obscurity as a lecturer for the Midwest Monetary Federation. A leaflet distributed by him asserts that "communists, union nowers, federal unionists, and other alien conspirators are determined to sovietize America." Winrod, Gerald L. K. Smith and Lawrence Dennis are named as other still-busy individuals.

Won't Give Up Easily

Spokesmen for the Jewish Congress and for Friends of Democracy warn the Justice Department and the American people not to expect pro-appeasement leaders to fold up without a struggle. The native-Fascist mentality is not likely to be reformed overnight, they argue. Leaders who have staked their freedom on a bid for power and wealth will search out every and any loophole to continue their activities, they hold.

For this reason, representative democratic groups and individuals here declare themselves ready to back whatever action Attorney General Biddle may take. The three members of the American Labor Party in the City Council have introduced a bill to ban the local sale of any publication inciting to religious hatred or interfering with America's war aims.

"The mere banning of such papers from the mails is an indefinite measure," their statement declared. "The papers may still be shipped to various localities and distributed on the streets or house to house. The citizens of New York ought not to be subjected to this continuous attack upon their American principles."

Teh Fight for Freedom Committee has urged citizens to write or telegraph Mr. Biddle making known their approval of steps begun against Social Justice and other subversive agents or publications.

At the same time, responsible citizens and groups are urging that alertness by the Government alone, or by citizens at election time, is not sufficient. A stepped-up educational campaign on the worth of democracy, conducted by Government, press and schools was declared vital to counteract pro-Nazi propaganda and clear out whatever effect it may already have had among susceptible groups.

Sugar Is Nearly Eliminated For Use in Industrial Alcohol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—Practically no sugar will be used for industrial alcohol and smokeless powder from now on, Frazier Moffett, head of the WPB alcohol section informed a Senate agriculture subcommittee.

Mr. Moffett said the release of supplies "ought to have some effect on the sugar situation and rationing."

The savings in sugar, the WPB alcohol chief said, had been made possible by the wider use of grain as a raw material for alcohol. He expressed confidence that the 1943 quota of 365,000,000 gallons could be reached, through the use of wheat as well as corn as a source material.

Mr. Moffett said the amount of Cuban sugar the WPB had estimated would be needed for alcohol production in the United States had been reduced from 1,200,000 long tons to 143,000 in the last few months.

Grain alcohol production has been stepped up from 1,000,000 to 8,000,000 gallons a month. Many of the plants now making industrial alcohol formerly made whisky. WPB's aim has been to convert these plants rather than build new ones that would consume steel, copper and other strategic materials.

The WPB is running into some difficulties in making alcohol from wheat, Mr. Moffett admitted.

He reported that New England alcohol distilleries would be closing down before the end of April because of the difficulty of bringing blackstrap molasses from the East Indies. Most of the grain plants are in the middle west, close to the new smokeless powder plants.

Queried by Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon about the possibilities of making alcohol from forest products and from fruits and vegetables, Mr. Moffett expressed the view that the first process would require new plants and the second would be highly seasonal.

Huge Forest Fires In North Carolina

BREVARD, N. C., April 21 (AP)—New forest fires broke out in Western North Carolina timberlands today as hard-pressed volunteers fought to suppress flames which have raged since April 19, taking a toll of thousands of dollars of valuable timber.

The beautiful 600,000 acre Pisgah National Forest apparently was the hardest hit.

District Ranger J. B. Fortin said that while every available forest official was on duty on the east side of the Blue Ridge Parkway helping fight a fire raging over a 15-mile front, 21 new blazes broke out about midnight on the west fork of Pigeon River on Sunburst Mountain. He said the fires were set by one or more persons and that clues were being traced.

Mr. Fortin said the small fires on the Pigeon River had grown into serious proportions this morning.

Veiled Threat Of a Boycott Is Recorded

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—A veiled threat of a boycott of Southern products if necessary to expedite unionization of Southern workers was put into the record of a House Judiciary sub-committee by Dave Beck of Seattle, International representative of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Mr. Beck was a surprise witness late in a day-long hearing on legislation to define legal activities under the Anti-Racketeering Act of 1934 and the Anti-Trust Laws and to subject unions to possible prosecution under the acts.

His boycott threat came under questioning by Chairman Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama, who asked Mr. Beck if he were author of an article in the Teamsters' publication referring to working conditions in the South.

Acknowledging that he was, Mr. Beck said it may become necessary, "in organizing the South," to "devise some ways and means" of making large corporations selling nationally advertised products equalize their wage structures.

Asked by Mr. Hobbs if he referred to a boycott, Mr. Beck said: "I don't like the word boycott; I prefer non-patronization."

There was no reason, he said, for truck drivers handling the product in the South to receive three or four dollars a day less than drivers handling the same product in the North when the price the consumer paid was the same in both cases.

Committee Appointed by Knox To Study Normandie Salvage

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—A special committee of expert shipbuilders and naval architects set out today to try to determine whether the seared and flooded $60,000,000 liner Lafayette, formerly the Normandie, can be salvaged for war duty.

Appointment of the committee by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox was announced last night coincident with release of the findings of a departmental Court of Inquiry which said "gross carelessness" was responsible for the fire that swept the big liner at its New York City pier last Feb. 9. No evidence of sabotage was found.

The carelessness, plus "utter violation of rules of common sense" was attributed in the report to employees of the Robins Drydock and Repair Company, Inc., contractors engaged to convert the 83,000-ton vessel, once the pride of the French merchant marine, into a United States troop transport.

A Coast Guard officer and a naval officer also were mentioned as failing to take all proper precautions.

Cannot Delegate Authority

In addition, in a letter accompanying the Court of Inquiry report, the Judge Advocate of the Navy, Rear Admiral W. B. Woodson, expressed the view that while the Navy had made stipulations in a contract with the Robins Company for the safe performance of work, the Navy "cannot delegate to any private person or corporation the responsibility for the safety of the vessel. . . ."

The court recommended that proceedings be instituted against the Robins Company for damages to the full extent of liability.

One section of the contract, it was brought out, said liability for damages from fire or other causes should not exceed $300,000, but whether that limit would apply specifically in this case was not stated.

Officers Blamed

Two officers, one from the Coast Guard and the other a naval man, were said officially to have failed to take all proper precautions to prevent such a disaster as occurred. Secretary Knox, in a letter accompanying the report, said that this failure should be made a part of their personnel records for consideration when they become eligible for promotion.

J. Barstow Smull of J. H. Winchester & Co., Inc., New York City, was named chairman of the committee to study the possibility of salvage, which would cost about $10,000,000. Other members are:

W. A. Gibbs, Gibbs & Cox, New York; Rear Admiral H. S. Howard of the Navy's Bureau of Ships; H. G. Smith, President of the National Council of American Shipbuilders; A. V. Moore, President of Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., New York; Rear Admiral H. L. Vickery, United States Maritime Commission; Rear Admiral George H. Rock, retired naval officer and Administrator of Webb Institute of Naval Architecture; Prof. H. L. Seward of Yale University, and Commander W. A. Sullivan of the Navy's Bureau of Ships.

A QUICK WAY

to get information about advertisers

Telephone one of the Bureaus listed below when current issues of The Christian Science Monitor do not carry in the advertisements information you need.

Should you seek the name of a Monitor-advertised florist, rug cleaner, or hardware store . . . or a certain product . . . a Bureau will gladly tell you just the advertiser that can serve you. If you plan to take a trip, keep this Bureau listing, and call for information when visiting any city where a Bureau is maintained.

A TELEPHONE "WHERE TO SHOP" SERVICE FOR READERS

Note: This service is not available on Sundays

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA

Birmingham—8-9 a. m., 6-7 p. m. daily except Sun. 3-6661
Montgomery—8:30-10:30 a. m. daily except Sun. Dial 4409

ARIZONA

Phoenix—8 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Sun. 3-2737

CALIFORNIA

Beverly Hills—10 a. m.-12 m., 1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Crestview 8-9901
Fresno—9 a. m.-1 p. m. 3-5718
Glendale—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun.; Sat. 9 a. m.-12 m. Citrus 1-1262
Huntington Park—1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. La. 2638
Inglewood—2-4 p. m. daily ex. Wed. and Sat. Or. 7-4344
Long Beach—1-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 645-195
*Los Angeles—8:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Tucker 2151
Oakland—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Olympic 7720
Pasadena—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Sy. 3-7733
Pomona—8-10 a. m. Mon. and Tues. 4877
Redlands—8 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. fourth Wed. of month 22804
Sacramento—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sun. 5-1211
San Diego—10 a. m.-12 m. and 1-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Franklin 0288
*San Francisco—8:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily; 8:30 a. m.-12 m. Sat. Sutter 7240-7241
San Pedro—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 693
Santa Ana—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 3457-W
Santa Monica—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 26023
Ventura—8 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sunday 26163
Westwood Village—10 a. m.-12 m. and 1-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Arizona 34089

COLORADO

Denver—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Tabor 2880

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport—Daily 4-8113
Greenwich—9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily; Wed. 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Greenwich 2187
Hartford—1-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 2-3619
New Haven—2-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 5-2315
Norwalk—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Norwalk 6-1724
Stamford—1-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 3-7535
Waterbury—8-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 4-3405

DELAWARE

Wilmington—Daily ex. Sun. 9878

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington—8 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. National 2142

FLORIDA

Jacksonville—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily; Sat. 10 a. m.-1 p. m. 5-0762

*Branch Office.

*Miami—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 32245
St. Petersburg—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. 83-972
Tampa—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. M 60-832

GEORGIA

Atlanta—8-11 a. m. daily Hemlock 0436
Macon—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 70

ILLINOIS

Aurora—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 2-2626
Bloomington—9-11 a. m. daily, Mon., Wed., Fri. 4808
*Chicago—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Randolph 7641
Evanston—9 a. m.-12 m., 1-4 p. m. daily University 4431
Galesburg—1-5 p. m. daily 5755 Red.
La Grange—8:30-9:30 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. La Grange 4434 or Western Springs 6179
Moline—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Moline 6848
Oak Park—9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Euclid 7376
Peoria—8:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily 4-0191
Rockford—8-10 a. m. daily Maine 2351
Rock Island—9 a. m.-7 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Rock Island 4457
Springfield—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily Dial 2-7832
Wilmette—9 a. m.-12 m., 1-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Wilmette 1238
Winnetka—9:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Winnetka 3779

INDIANA

Fort Wayne—8 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. H-26965
Hammond—10 a. m.-12 m., 2-3 p. m. daily Hammond 1109-M
Indianapolis—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Lincoln 7922

IOWA

Davenport—8-11 a. m. ex. Sat. 3-7473
Des Moines—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 5-8144

KANSAS

Topeka—Daily 7958
Wichita—8 a. m.-12 m., 1-5 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 54791

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge—8 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 8657
New Orleans—9 a. m.-3 p. m. ex. Sat. and Sun. Audubon 2838

MAINE

Bangor—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. 2-0098
Portland—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 3-4634

MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston—8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Com. 4330
Brookline—8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Com. 4330
Cambridge—9-11 a. m. daily Belmont 2951
Fitchburg—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 1160
Haverhill—8-10 a. m. daily ex. Sun. 5147-R
Lowell—8 a. m.-12 m. Mon. 2-9748
Malden—9-10 a. m.-5-7 p. m. daily ex. Sun. Malden 2773
Melrose—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. and Holidays Melrose 4264-R
Newton—8 a. m.-12 m. Mon. and Wed.; Sat. 1-5 p. m. Bigelow 0494
Quincy—9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily ex. Sun. Granite 0408
Reading—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Reading 1033
Somerville—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Somerset 3057
Springfield—1-5 p. m. daily 3-1817

MICHIGAN

*Detroit—9 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Madison 1183
Grand Rapids—8 a. m.-12 m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. 92957
Kalamazoo—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 2-9681
Lansing—10 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 41715
Pontiac—2-5 p. m. daily 2-5442
Saginaw—8-10 a. m., 5-7 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 6824

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Main 1794
St. Paul—8 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Van Buren 1489

MISSOURI

*Kansas City—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; Sat. 9 a. m.-12 m. Victor 3702-3703
*St. Louis—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. Chestnut 5173

MONTANA

Billings—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 5205
Butte—9:30 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily 2-3950
Great Falls—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 5833
Helena—8 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 1218-W

NEBRASKA

Omaha—10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Jackson 5420

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord—8-7 p. m. daily ex. Sun.; 3-6 p. m. Sat. 2471
Manchester—9 a. m.-12 m.; 3-7:30 p. m. daily 3447-J

NEW JERSEY

East Orange—Daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Orange 5-6773
Jersey City—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Journal Square 2-6914
Montclair—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 2-1280
Orange—9 to 11:30 a. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. Orange 3-8555
Plainfield—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Wed. and Sun. Plainfield 6-6597
Westfield—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. Westfield 2-4947

NEW YORK

Albany—9-10 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 3-8188
Binghamton—9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex Sat. 2-7084
Bronxville—Daily Bronxville 2-3531
Brooklyn—9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. Nevins 8-3687
Buffalo—10 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Riverside 5397
Flushing—Tues. and Thurs. 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Flushing 9-8846
Forest Hills—10 a. m.-12 m. Mon., Wed., Thurs. and Fri. Bo. 8-3090
Hempstead—9 a. m.-8 p. m. daily 1803-M
Jackson Heights—9 a. m.-12 m. Mon., Wed., Fri. Ha. 4-3060
Mount Vernon—9 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Beverly 7-8219
New Rochelle—9-10:30 a. m. daily ex. Sat. New Rochelle 2-7318
*New York—9 a. m.-4:30 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Lackawanna 4-5600
Richmond Hill—9:30 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. Vir. 7-5153
Rochester—10 a. m.-12 m., 4-7 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Glenwood 3566
Rockville Center—8 a. m.-1 p. m. daily 3762
Syracuse—9 a. m.-5 p. m daily 4-5475
White Plains—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. 2587

OHIO

Cincinnati—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sun. University 7922
Cleveland—8:45 a. m.-4:45 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Cherry 7899
Columbus—11 a. m.-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Adams 8434
1:30-4 p. m. daily ex Sun. Walnut 3841
Dayton—9 a. m.-1 p. m. TA 3948
1:30-4 p. m. RA-6368
Daily ex. Sun.
Toledo—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. Main 4435
Youngstown—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Wed. and Sun. 2-8249

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City—1-4 p. m. daily ex. Su... 7-2759
Tulsa—9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 4-8537

OREGON

Astoria—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 636-R
Portland—9 a. m.-5 p. m daily ex. Sat.; Sat. 9 a. m.-12 m. Beacon 9388

PENNSYLVANIA

Erie—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. W 92-387
Philadelphia—9 a. m.-12m. daily ex. Sun. Pennypacker 9196
Pittsburgh—10 a. m.-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Mayflower 5339

RHODE ISLAND

Providence—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sun. Gaspee 7610

TENNESSEE

Knoxville—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 3-9787
Memphis—8 a. m.-8 p. m. daily 2-8547

TEXAS

Amarillo—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 2-1332
Austin—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Tues. and Sun. 8-4503
Dallas—8 a. m.-12 m. daily Lakeside 1874
Fort Worth—9 a. m.-12 m. daily 9-2384
Houston—10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mon., Tues. and Thurs. Fairfax 3023
San Antonio Parkview 25028

VIRGINIA

Norfolk—5-6 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 41212
Richmond—9-11 a. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 4-3776

WASHINGTON

Bellingham—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sun. and Holidays 567
Bremerton—9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily 1659-W
*Seattle—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; 9 a. m.-12 m. Sat. Main 3904
Spokane—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. Main 4592

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee—9 a. m-12 m., 2-4 p. m. daily Marquette 4418

HAWAII

Honolulu—10 a. m.-1 p. m. daily ex. Sun. 91199

CANADA

ALBERTA

Calgary—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily M 2868
Edmonton—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 71943

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver—10 a. m.-12 m., 2-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Pacific 7041
Victoria—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun.; 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. E 9812

MANITOBA

Winnipeg—10 a. m.-12 m. daily 92-912

ONTARIO

Hamilton—5-7 p. m. daily 4-4290
London—12 m.-4 p. m. daily; Sat. 10 a. m.-1 p. m. Metcalf 8395
Ottawa—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. 4-0478
Toronto—9 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Lyndhurst 1583

QUEBEC

Montreal—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily Elwood 1578

ENGLAND

Bradford—Daily 8644
Huddersfield—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily 671
Leeds—1-2 p. m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. 62963
Liverpool—10-11 a. m. daily ex. Sun. Great Crosby 3261
*London—9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily; Sat. 9 a. m.-12:15 p. m. Whitehall 9681
Manchester—9 a. m.-12 m. daily URMston 2842
Sheffield—10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mon., Wed. and Fri. 71387

SCOTLAND

Glasgow—10 a. m.-12 m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun. Gilmock 2868

AUSTRALIA

Melbourne—9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily ex. Sat.; 9 a. m.-1 p. m. Sat. Windsor 8587
Sydney—10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily ex. Sat. F. L. 1721

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland—9 a. m.-4 p. m. daily ex. Sat. 41754
Wellington—2-4 p. m. Mon. and Thurs.; 6:30-8 p. m. Fri. 24-133

SWITZERLAND

Berne—3-8 p. m. Wed. 27-109
*Geneva—9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. daily 28-445 1803-M

Corrected to April 1, 1942

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page —April 21, 1942

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Property Laws Still Hinder Women

Mrs. America — What is your status under the law? Today we publish the third of six Tuesday articles by Jessie Wiley Voils regarding laws in the various states which discriminate against women.

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

High above Fifth Avenue, in a suite otherwise entirely occupied by men attorneys, is an office with daffodil-yellow walls. A comfortable delft-blue chair sits alongside a honey-colored maple desk. As I entered the room, a dark-haired woman rose from behind the desk and extended her hand. "I'm sorry that I had to keep you waiting," were her first words.

"But I was early," I replied, and added, "Anyway, it is kind of you to take the time to talk to me about laws which discriminate against women."

Miss Dorothy Straus, who was Chairman of the Commission on Government and Politics of the Women's Centennial Congress, quickly replied, "It's a subject in which I am greatly interested. Very little has been written about it, and I feel that women are in need of practical information."

Are You Sure It's 'Ours'?

Miss Straus motioned for me to be seated as she continued: "So many times when I hear married women speak proudly and gratefully of 'our property,' meaning the property that they and their husbands have accumulated through the years by working side by side, I wonder what their reaction would be if they were to learn that in some states it is not 'our property' in the eyes of the law but 'his property'?"

And then Miss Straus told me the story of Carol and Carl Logan.

Carol and Carl left New York City 15 years ago and moved to Texas. They settled in a fertile valley and Carl bought a small vegetable canning factory with money they had saved while both were working in an office.

Almost immediately Carol gave her heart to the Bluebonnet State. And to her surprise, she, who had once been a secretary, became almost a genius at attractive packaging of their wares; and she developed such original recipes that Carl had no trouble finding a ready market for their products. In fact, they did so well that Carl became dissatisfied with small profits. He, so he declared, was capable of far greater things. He told Carol that he was going to sell the factory and put the money into a new project.

Carol investigated the project and saw that it was of a highly speculative nature. She tried to get him to wait until more substantial interests backed the idea. But he declared his could quadruple their money.

No Legal Protection

When Carol saw that Carl was determined to sell the factory, she suggested that they divide the property. She offered to attempt to borrow enough money to buy his one-half of the factory and then carry on while he invested his share as he chose.

It was then that Carl informed Carol that according to Texas law a wife cannot engage in an independent business without going to Court and establishing her status as a 'free trader.' Also in Texas property acquired during marriage, except that received by gift, devise, or descent is community property and is subject to the management of the husband. In other words, he could do as he pleased with the factory—and he pleased to sell it, re-invest the money, and in the end lost it.

"What I should like to point out specifically," said Miss Straus, as she concluded the story of Carol and Carl, "is that just because a woman is unaware of these discriminations, and may not personally feel their pressure, does not warrant her in believing that they do not exist in her own State."

Encouraging Fact

It is encouraging to note that in practically all States a wife is given management and control of her separate property; that is, property she owned at the time of her marriage or which she acquired during her marriage by gifts, will, or inheritance.

However, Florida directs the husband to manage his wife's separate property as well as their joint property. If she wants to manage her own affairs, it is necessary for her to go to Court and qualify as a 'free dealer.' Then only can she revoke her husband's right to control her property. This procedure takes both time and money.

Ethel Ernest Murrell, of Miami, in her book "Law for the Ladies," explains the method in detail: "Any married woman who is a resident of Florida and who wishes to manage her estate may apply to the Circuit Court for the Circuit in which she resides asking to be made a Free Dealer. First: She gives notice of this intention once a week for four consecutive weeks in some local newspaper. Second: She files petition for license to manage and control her property. Third: The Judge will inquire into her competency. Fourth: If he is satisfied as to her qualifications, he will make an order granting a license as requested in the petition."

Two Great Drawbacks

There are two decided drawbacks to this method, according to Mrs. Murrell. During the weeks it requires to become a free dealer the husband may be rapidly dissipating his wife's estate. Also the actual cost of the proceedings is from $50 to $150 depending on the fees charged by lawyers.

As we discussed the property laws of Texas and Florida, Miss Straus was quick to remind me that these States are not the only ones which have discriminatory property laws and other laws which hinder a woman who wishes to enter the business world.

In a number of States women are handicapped by not being able to make binding contracts without the consent of their husbands. Some women who are living apart from their husbands, but who are not legally separated, find that they cannot sign a lease on an apartment even though it is to serve as a home for themselves and children. Not long ago a southern newspaper ran an editorial warning apartment owners to "beware of married women." This editorial pointed out that a married woman, unless she is a free dealer, is not responsible for her agreements.

How to Find Out

"But how," I asked Miss Straus, "is the average woman to go about making a study of the laws of her State?"

"One of the sources of information is Bulletin No. 157 which is issued by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor," was the reply.

A perusal of that book brings to light some astonishing facts. In five States the husband may claim his wife's earnings unless he has agreed that she may receive them as her own property. Eight states have restrictions on a married woman's engaging in business apart from her husband. In six States which have community-property law, the personal earnings of husband and wife become common property but the husband controls them.

Another excellent way of keeping informed about the laws of your own State is to affiliate with some group that is making a study of the laws, such as, the National Woman's Party, the League of Women Voters and the Federation of Business and Professional Women.

The women lawyers of the various states should ferret out discriminations that do not appear on the statutes but lie in Court decisions. Then, once these are called to the attention of the civic-minded groups, they must work to see that they are corrected by legislation.

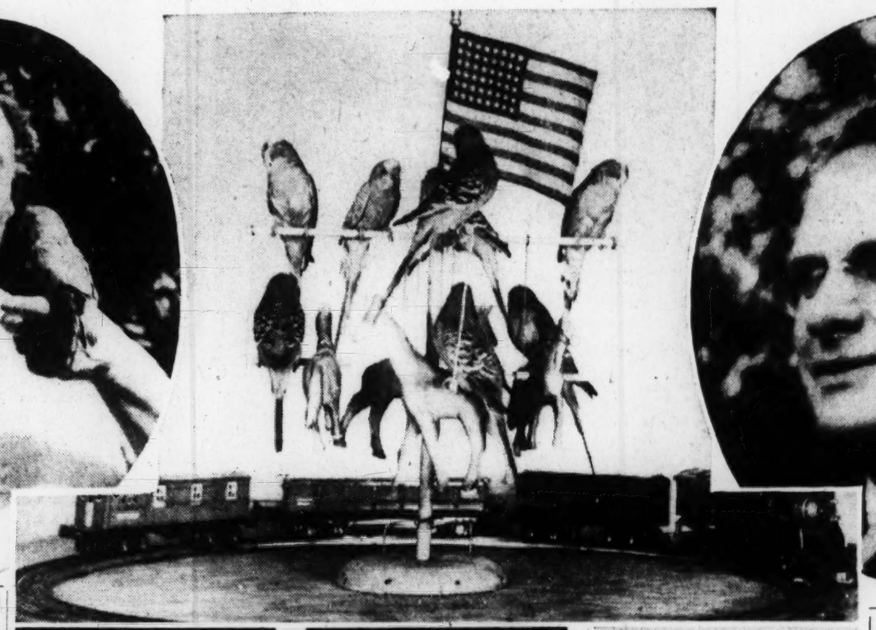
Helpful Laws

When I asked Miss Straus about the laws which have been passed for the purpose of protecting women, she was quick to admit the efficacy of some. She spoke of that group of laws which help women to overcome the handicap created by their smaller earning power and their lack of organization. Still other laws protect them as mothers, assuring them of maternity leave and mother's pensions if they are widowed and have small children. A third group of laws assures support to a wife who is devoting herself to the home.

"However," Miss Straus continued, "the laws which have been passed to make a man legally liable for the support of his family are sometimes extremely difficult to enforce. If a man can't find a job, or is too lazy to work, or disappears—what can a woman do?"

Every Bottle Tells How
GRAVY MASTER
HELPS MAKE GOOD GRAVY
We Think You'll Like It!

MONARCH FRUITS
"GROWN where NATURE does her BEST"
Picked at the moment of sun-ripened perfection and canned immediately in Monarch's own canneries. Only the choicest berries and fruits are used.
MONARCH
424 FINER FOODS
"Quality for 89 Years"
Reid, Murdoch & Co.
Canners and Manufacturers
*In the famous Willamette Valley in Oregon.



Mr. and Mrs. John J. Knapp of Pasadena, Calif., enjoy twin hobbies. Hers is training birds and his is photographing them. Here they are with some of his photographs of her birds. Top row, left: Mrs. Knapp with two peach-faced lovebirds. Center: Parakeets riding the merry-go-round which Mr. Knapp rigged up for them. It is run by an electric train. Right: Mr. Knapp, who makes all kinds of toys for his wife's birds. They seem to enjoy playthings just as much as children do, and the birds and toys together make fine subjects for his motion picture camera.

Center row, left: Little "Miss Mocker," the California mocking bird that makes her home in the Knapp garden. This shows the complete confidence the little thing has in her human friends. She opens her bill to be fed as if it were her own mother. Center: Two of Mrs. Knapp's canaries with one of the toys Mr. Knapp made. Right: Peter, the troupial, who sleeps in a paper sack at night. Lower: Punch and Judy, cockatiels, perched on a diminutive chair. The birds have gone into many homes and been shown at many clubs. They never fail us, says Mrs. Knapp.

Pasadena Couple Enjoy Twin Hobbies—Raising Birds and Photographing Them

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most residents of Pasadena, Calif., have heard of the Knapps and their large family of birds—birds that sing and birds that talk, all of them devoted friends of the man and woman who spend countless hours caring for them and playing with them.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Knapp share an interest in each other's hobbies. The birds are hers and photography is his—and what could be a better combination? Here is Mrs. Knapp's own story of how she and her husband enjoy their hobbies together:

Mr. Knapp does not care about photographing anything but birds. So he is tireless in making attractive toys for the little feathered people to enjoy, at the same time keeping in mind his camera and all of its possibilities. I train and pose the birds for the pictures, then help with the work in the dark room.

Birds have always filled a place in my life—but many times I wonder just how big a place they would have found in my heart had it not been for my mother. She always had canaries and each evening at dusk, during the breeding season, my two brothers, my sister and I would watch her help the mother birds feed their young for the night. As the little things grew, Mother would tell us bird stories and keep us interested.

Timidity Overcome

For a long time I had a false timidity about handling a bird for fear I might hurt it. It was not until later in life that I overcame this, realizing, too, that the birds had the same kind of timidity to overcome when they were picked up. As I understood them better and overcame my own fear about them, I had success in the training not only of canaries but also of wild birds of the air, and of parrots, parakeets, troupials, Java sparrows, hawks, house finches, mocking birds, cardinals, blackbirds, orioles, finches, cockatiels, sparrows, towhees, bluejays and peach-faced lovebirds.

We especially enjoy our tune-whistling canaries, and the talking cockatiels, parrots and parakeets. There is something so human about birds that whistle and talk.

Our birds have gone into many homes to cheer shut-ins and elderly persons. They have been in the movies, and been shown at many clubs — and they never disappoint us. They love to act and love people.

Our troupial sleeps in a No. 4 paper sack at nights. We leave the light on until Peachie, the little peach-faced lovebird calls out, and then we know that Peter, the troupial, is in his sack for the night with just his long black bill sticking out. There he remains until morning—much to our joy—because he used to start bugling at dawn. We feared the neighbors might ask to have something done about Peter, so we devised the plan of having him use the sack for a tent at night, for it would keep the light out until the rest of the neighborhood was ready to wake up.

Yankie, our little whistler, whistles "Yankee Doodle" and is a great favorite with all of our friends. He is temperamental, and wants to be the first one put to bed. He has a cover with a doll appliqued on it and the dollie has to be placed in exactly the same position each night or else Yankie scolds and fusses until things are as he thinks they should be.

Likes Noisy Toys

Bobbie Gray, our little Java, rides all kinds of wind-up scooters, and he likes noisy toys. The more noise the better. He, as well as the cockatiels and parakeets, rides the toy electric train and merry-go-round and likes it to travel fast. The birds are delighted when the whistle blows.

We have one parakeet that lives entirely outside of a cage. He has a little house of his own, with an elevator and a bell which he rings when he returns to his house after making his rounds visiting the other birds. Each morning he makes an excursion to the French doors in the living room, where he can look out and watch the canaries bathe in the aviary. Owing to the many visitors with children who call to see the birds, we have had to train this parakeet to run into his house and hide, as little folk have loved him too roughly for his welfare several times. Now he peeps around the rear of his house on the back fence until he sees that the coast is clear. Then he comes out and climbs his ladder and plays around the tree branch where he sleeps and where his feeding cups and drinking cup are placed.

"Miss Mocker" Returns

Little "Miss Mocker" was a frail little bird and it was difficult to raise her, so when my permit for keeping a mocking bird—good only for a year—expired, tears were shed as we let her go. But unnecessarily. The little thing knew the sound of our engine, and when we went over to see her at the Oak Grove Park, she followed us home and has lived here in our garden ever since. I blush when I tell you that she follows us to market sampling berries and fruits that tempt her appetite—there's no fear in that little lady's make-up.

Pancake, one of our parakeets, was missing from the fold one afternoon and was nowhere to be found. Mr. Knapp, not really meaning it, said, "Perhaps he is under the nest box." There was only a tiny space between the cage tray and the cage, but sure enough, there was Pancake, flat as a flounder. Naturally we thought he was gone. But I held him between warm palms and soon felt him move. We took turns breathing into his lungs and soon he was fully restored, none the worse for his experience. But that one lesson was not enough. As soon as he was back in the cage he got back under the box again. Parakeets can get through the tiniest places. They seem to shrink themselves down to nothing.

Our little Suwannee River canary whistler is a joy to us in photography because he sings and swells his throat before the camera. Yankee Doodle, Jr., is also a great pet. He always has to have some special treat at sleepy time.

Among the most interesting pictures my husband has taken are those he has worked out to represent the 17 wedding anniversaries. From the paper wedding to the diamond wedding, he has each anniversary acted out by canaries. These he shows with slides on the screen. Similarly, he has all the holidays done in photographs with the birds as actors.

Both War and Peace to Occupy Attention of General Federation

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Mothers and wives of America's fighters will lift their thoughts above war to peace, spiritual enlightenment, and hemispheric goodwill at the forthcoming convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held in Fort Worth, Texas, April 27-May 2.

Although this is their first convention of World War II, the representatives of 2,000,000 clubwomen, judging from their agenda, are as much concerned about laying a firm foundation for the peace to come as about winning the war.

The convention, to be attended by women leaders from all over the country, will be asked to ratify the Federation Board of Director's endorsement of a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and of "all possible aid" to the United Nations.

Outstanding among the new resolutions to be presented to the convention by various department chairmen are several looking to a better world ahead.

Among the character-and peace-building measures the women will be asked to foster in their own communities are:

Wider school attention to non-denominational religious instruction, including the placing of copies of the Ten Commandments on the walls of every schoolroom.

More parental emphasis on religion "both by example and precept."

Inclusion of qualified women at post-war peace councils.

Adequate financial support of public schools.

Wider use of radio in school classrooms for the purpose of instilling proper listening habits in children.

Extension of library service to rural and urban areas now lacking it.

Considered Significant

The proposed resolutions on the subject of religion are considered especially significant since Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, of Baltimore, Md., president of the Federation, has chosen to make this one of the keystones of her administration, which began a year ago at the Federation's Atlantic City, N. J., convention. At a national defense forum over which she presided in January, Mrs. Whitehurst recommended that "Onward, Christian Soldiers" be made the marching song of this war.

The resolutions on religion were drawn up by Mrs. Edwin I. Poston, of Martinsville, Ind., chairman of the Federation's American Home Department.

Two resolutions apt to cause considerable debate at the Fort Worth convention are those opposing congressional enactment of the mandatory joint income tax, asked by the Treasury, and protesting "unfair restrictions and discriminatory taxes" on margarine. The butter interests, largely responsible for getting these restrictions on the statute books, are expected to have their spokesmen at the meeting.

Pan-American Program

"Believing that any worth-while defense of our country must include the defense of the entire Western Hemisphere and intelligent understanding of the political and cultural aims of our Latin-American neighbors, a purely Pan-American program will be offered through a series of forums," Mrs. Whitehurst has told her clubwomen.

Among the authorities on Latin America invited to address the convention are Dr. Don Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador to the United States; Dr. Graham Stuart, professor of political science at Stanford University; Dr. Pablo Max Ynsfran, professor of inter-American relations at the University of Texas; Dr. Catalino Arrocha Graell, director, National Institute of Panama; and Lieut. Commander Carlos Fallon, of the Colombian Navy.

One afternoon will be devoted to the status of women in the Americas, with Miss Minerva Bernardino, vice-chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, and Miss Mary Cannon, Inter-American representative of the U. S. Women's Bureau and others discussing, "Women in the National and International Life of the American Republics."

Women's Best Is a Great Deal, Declares Miss Lee Ya Ching

By Grace Miller Rosenthal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Women who want to help win the war should just go out and do whatever they are best fitted to do, and perhaps that's sewing or cooking, says Miss Lee Ya Ching, China's first aviatrix, who is making a good-will tour of the United States, helping to raise money for the relief of China.

"We women must just do the best we can, and that is a great deal," she says earnestly, in perfect English, dark eyes sparkling. "The thing is not to fuss about it, but just go out and do it. The trouble is often that we talk too much and nothing is accomplished."

Miss Lee Ya Ching's home is in Hong Kong. She has been in this country three years, voluntarily seeking to enlist aid for China. "It is not a personal thing," she says, "but a job to be done."

Grateful for American Aid

"Of course, when I started," Miss Lee remarked, "the United States was not in the war. This country has been so friendly and so wonderful to China that it was just natural to think of coming here for help. And the Americans have been so splendid in co-operating."

One aviation company loaned her a plane to use on her trips, and then another company gave her a plane outright. She is flying this from place to place now, and hopes, when the war permits, to ship it back to China. She would like to get back to China and fly a plane in non-combat service in the war. Women aviators could help much in the war, she declares.

"Women can ferry planes from place to place," she explains. "They can do transport work, patroling, aerial surveying." This last she intends to take up some day.

It was because of the great distances in China that Miss Lee wanted to learn to fly. "Transportation is such a problem there," she said. "I saw how long it took to get from place to place, and how airplanes could cut the distances and bring people closer together."

Learned to Fly in Geneva

But there were no aviation schools in China where women could learn to fly. So Miss Lee learned in Geneva, Switzerland. She was the first woman to obtain a license to fly in Switzerland, and the first Chinese aviatrix. That was nine years ago, and Miss Lee has been flying ever since.

After learning in Switzerland, she heard of the Boeing School of Aeronautics in the United States. She wanted to take the advance course it offered in instrument flying, dynamics, radio, and such, and came to this country. But when she presented herself at the school, they did not think she could do it.

But she did. She is the only woman to have graduated from the Boeing School, though several have started the courses and then given up. Even men, says Miss Lee, find the courses hard.

What did Miss Lee think were China's chances for victory in the war?

"The question should not even be asked," she answered quick as a flash. "How do you think our boys could fight so long, and for so little, if they were not certain of victory."

Women, too, are fighting in China's army, carrying guns, organizing guerrilla fighters.

The women of China are very progressive, she states. In the last 30 years, especially during the last 20, they have been given the opportunity to show what they can do. And they are doing it. There are banks in China owned and operated exclusively by women. They are making money, too, Miss Lee laughingly declares. There are colleges owned and managed entirely by women, and women are the teachers.

China's need at the present time is money for relief, and airplanes, Miss Lee states. According to her, China needs $7,000,000 for relief right now, for education, reconstruction, child welfare, help for the Christian missionaries, for ambulances, for means of transportation.

Will Need Leaders

When schools and factories are bombed out, she explains, the Chinese pick up the books and materials that remain, take them back into the interior of the country, and start up again as best they can. Every effort is being made to keep students at their books. It's realized, says Miss Lee, that China will need leaders more than ever when this war is won, leaders to help reconstruct the country.

Some of the relief money will go to help schools and factories start again. Five to seven dollars will set a refugee who has been bombed out back on his feet, she states. That is what they are being given today. Several such refugees then get together and set up a little shop where they make clothing, or some other thing needed by civilians and soldiers. China calls these workers the "vest-pocket industrialists."

She Is Serving Voluntarily

Miss Lee's tour on behalf of relief for China is entirely voluntary. She is not officially a representative of the Chinese Government.

"I have to work on a volunteer basis. I can't do a job unless it comes out of my heart. I don't like to be told," she explains with an apologetic smile, "you must do so and so."

She thinks it perfectly natural to be flying about the United States, seeking aid for China. People in China, she says, are taught to think in terms of what is good for their country, not about themselves.

It's Easy to Mend With Resin

A tear in the middle of the tablecloth—and it doesn't seem worth reweaving. A rip in a sheet—and you add it to the pile of family mending. A worn spot on Dad's shirt just where the point of the collar rubs—and you know from previous experience that nearly any kind of patch will be unsightly and spoil the looks of an otherwise good shirt.

These are just a few of the mending difficulties that Mrs. Thrifty Housewife faces as she sorts her weekly laundry. But they need be problems no longer. With the new resin-treated material that's on the market, mending can be done along with the family ironing. Just take a piece of the mending material, cut to size, lay it under the torn place, press it for a few seconds with a hot iron, let it cool—and the job's done.

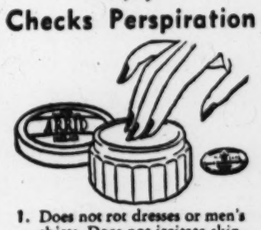
No more long darning jobs, no unsightly patches, no expensive reweaving on your household linens. Just a quick pressing job, and your mending is done. And according to word received from experts of the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration, this patch is almost invisible, and what's more, it withstands a lot of laundering—both washing and ironing.

Patching washable household cottons and linens is not its only use. Holes in pants, raincoats, and other colored, heavy-fabric materials can also be repaired if a spare piece of patch material is available. Sometimes it can be taken from some concealed part of the article to be mended. Here too the process is simple. In order to be sure that the new piece will fit exactly into the worn place, cut through both layers at the same time, preferably with a sharp razor blade. Set the cut-out patch into the hole into which it fits. Then farten it permanently into place by a piece of mending material cut somewhat larger than the patch and applied from the reverse side. Cement it into place with your hot iron.

This mending material, which is known technically as "Thermoplastic Resin," costs so little that an ordinary small patch can be made for less than one cent. Try buying it at your local store. Or, if you send your clothes to a commercial laundry, or dry cleaner, ask if they provide this mending service.

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, *porcelain tubs*, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

New Cream Deodorant
safely
Checks Perspiration



1. Does not rot dresses or men's shirts. Does not irritate skin.
2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
3. Instantly checks perspiration for 1 to 3 days. Removes odor from perspiration.
4. A pure, white, greaseless, stainless vanishing cream.
5. Arrid has been awarded the Approval Seal of the American Institute of Laundering for being harmless to fabrics.

Arrid is the LARGEST SELLING DEODORANT. Try a jar today!
ARRID
39c • jar
At all stores selling toilet goods (also in 10c and 50c jars)

You'll Get Triple Satisfaction from

*BOTANY LANOLIN
TRIPLE-ACTION
CREAM
$1 • $1.75

You'll like its creamy feeling . . . its deliciously smooth action . . . the marvelous way your skin responds! This three-way miracle for complexion care owes its magic to precious lanolin, the natural means for helping to maintain the oil-balance so essential to skin beauty. Try Botany Lanolin Triple-Action Cream as soon as you can . . . you'll feel the difference!
BOTANY DISTRIBUTORS, PASSAIC, N. J.
*REG.

The Home Forum

A Salute to The Absent

LOOKING THROUGH the window which is the main furnishing of my room, and makes it all of a piece with the mountains and bright sky of Arizona, I wonder why it is that I never want to talk or write about what I see.

It was just so during the years I lived in France. By day, I might be uplifted at the sight of all the fountains in Paris, interested in the crowds moving along the sidewalks, under trees. I would probably feel happy because there were trees everywhere, even in the heart of the city. Or I might hear nightingales, in their rhythmical chorus, in the woods outside the city. But, when I came home, I would write about sailing on Lake Michigan, or about an American locomotive and the brave way it calls across lonesome spaces. Behind that was the thought of men out of work, restless men and hungry. I did not write about them, but their world was more convincing to me than the small French fireplace before which I sat. Once I wrote an address to Chicago, intended to be an ode. An American friend to whom I sent it wanted to know how anyone, in Paris, would think of addressing that other place as "My bright Chicago!"

* * *

There was a pool of water in a stone basin in my favorite park, where I watched the children sail boats. It was only lately, however, here in front of my window, that I thought of the pool in the way one must if he wishes to record it on paper. I had just read in the news that the Nazis had moved into that little palace, reflected in the neat circle of water. The pool, and gardens, and palace were clearer to me then, than when I had spent whole afternoons in their company.

One Easter morning at Tro, the little town in Touraine where we used to spend spring vacations, I woke to music. Because of blackBirds, I found the day all harmony before it began. The European blackbirds are somehow like our robins and sound like them, too—like the robins' last pure notes in the evening, as the light is fading and they seem to have something special to tell. These blackbirds tell it, fully and with great serenity. From all the treetops along the river edge, against a sounding-board of hill, there seemed to be hundreds of them joining in with the story, adding: "Wake up! Come out! Look upon a thousand years, 'as a day' in the sight of the Lord."

So I was prepared for the sight of Tro on its hill, or rather, in its hill. With the exception of a few buildings and outlying farms, each house is cut into the sandstone of the hill, among shrubs and fruit-trees; and all that is seen of it is a front built of stone, arched at the top, having windows and a door as would any house. There is a fenced garden in front of each, and the fruit-trees were in flower then. The stone house-fronts rise in tiers, one overhung by the garden of the house above it, all woven together by paths and flights of steps, until the summit is reached. It is there, of course, overlooking river and valley, that the church is set. That it is square and thick is the reason for its still being there; for it is older than most churches, even than most in France. It is older than the moldered, dainty ones with spires. It is older than France. The square tower has been a spot of solidity upon the countryside, since the people who built churches were still thinking in the way of Romans, while the rest were barbarians; when Gaul was still remembered as a name, and France was not even an idea.

* * *

Now I see America. There are planes over the desert, in formation, to remind me that we are at war. I hear the whistle of a train. I am happier than anyone can know because I am looking at the desert, at America, and at nothing else. Yet, what I am talking about is France. A name, or a news item, or a voice, at any moment will fill my view with landscapes of France.

Two years ago, I heard Daladier say over the radio, from Paris itself, that his country would always be an outpost of freedom and of the human spirit. They played the "Marseillaise" when he had finished; fast, as the French always play it. The battle-flags of France, before I saw them in a newsreel being carried off to exile in Africa, let fly their shreds of color across the face of my window.

I think that my wanting to write about France now, and not about desert or mountains that I see, is for the precise reason that France is not here, and seems for the moment to be hardly even "there." It is no longer necessary to remind myself of how an American train sounds when it whistles. The out-of-doors supplies me with America; but, in order to have France, I must supply it for myself, from within.

My eyes salute my own country through the window, while something else, memory, or a desire to feel the world safe and complete, calls up a companion to it from things no longer present, and salutes in its turn: "France, Live Forever!"

HARRIET LOGAN

Shore Night

Bent beneath the weight of foam
The old gray waves come stumbling home,
Drop their burdens on the shore,
And then go back again for more
Shattered moons, and splinfered spars
From lost armadas of white stars.

E. E. L.

A Wealth of Inspiration

The Christian Science PERIODICALS

Established by Mary Baker Eddy

In the Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mary Baker Eddy has stated, "It shall be the privilege and duty of every member, who can afford it, to subscribe for the periodicals which are the organs of this Church."

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of Christian Science healing, and an up-to-date and authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Is published each week, and brings special information regarding the Christian Science movement, as well as articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing. Price for one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

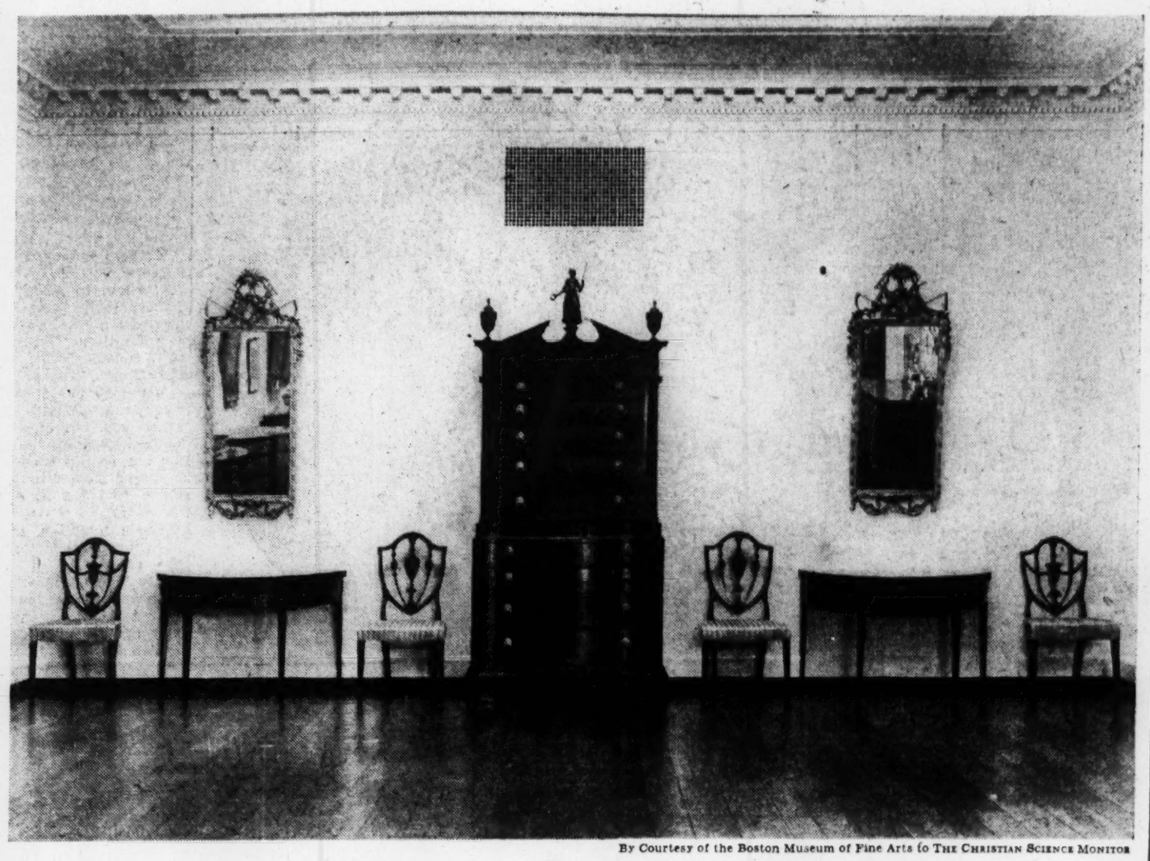
Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at all Christian Science Sunday services. Printed in English; also in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price, for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German and French editions issued monthly. Price for each, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.
Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....
CSP-8



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GROUP OF EARLY AMERICAN FURNITURE MADE IN SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

HERE IS A group of pieces in the M. and M. Karolik Collection of Eighteenth-Century American Arts. This is called a "specimen" collection, for few of the items can be surpassed, nor even equalled. They summarize the superlative accomplishments of American cabinetmakers and silversmiths and prove that two centuries ago Americans were demanding and providing decorative arts of the most discerning taste and skillful manufacture. These objects were planned for use in the home, and were so soundly made that they fulfilled their domestic function as serviceably as they rejoiced the eye.

Dominating this group is a double chest of drawers, made in 1796, that has been labeled "the masterpiece of Salem." The cabinetwork is attributed to William Lemon; the design and carving to Samuel McIntire. In the handsome wood used, the exquisite carving, and the nicely proportioned surface, it shows workmanship characterized by responsibility and devotion. It is more precious and ornate than other American pieces of that century, for passages of beautiful carving embellish it from pediment to pedestal: festooned urns, baskets of fruit, columns surmounted with Ionic capitals, cornucopias, rosettes, beading and fluting. A carved statuette of Nike is perched at the center of the cornice.

The pair of looking-glasses, carved and gilded, were made in New England, probably in Salem. The chairs and tables, also made in Salem, are Hepplewhite, and their carving is attributed to Samuel McIntire.

D. A.

Unplanned Quebec

QUEBEC HAS THAT rare thing known in Europe, but almost unknown in America—the perfection of planning which comes of no plan, which has grown like a plant unfolding, street by street, stone by stone, planless and perfect. You would change no stone of it, from the obese English citadel on the peak of Cape Diamond to the meanest house in Lower Town.

They have changed it from time to time. They have painted it and primped it and sold it to tourists, but few travelers have seen past the surface to the substance of Quebec. Fewer have understood that this is the expression of a French genius for communal living and human society which died in France with the Revolution, just as the Island of Orleans still holds the unspoiled genius of the pre-revolutionary French peasantry.

Quebec must be seen in all weathers and seasons. Its streets must be trudged in sunshine and in snow—when the first grass is breaking green on the slopes of the Citadel, when the maple trees are scarlet along the cliffs, when it is all buried deep in white winter. And then it is no use trying to put it into words any more than five centuries of poets could catch the peculiar and subtle rhythm of London, and every man is astounded, even now, to discover this new and nameless thing for himself.

Only in a few places—in an English cathedral, perhaps, or in an old Paris street, or in a forgotten white village by the Danube—is it possible to capture the pungent flavor of enduring life; of individual men's lives left somehow in the stones that they have shaped, the streets they have laid, the houses they have built, . . . In all America, Quebec alone holds this ultimate magic. . . .

Half of it lies on a flat beside the river—the Lower Town by law of gravity and by law of social caste. Half of it lies on the tableland above—the Upper Town. . . . Winding, panting little streets toil up the cliffs to join the two—streets of oldest Europe and not of America—and to the sheer cliffs cling strange buildings as if they had fallen from the top and paused halfway down, wedged in the rock. Over all, always, from every angle, day and night, looms the dark shape of the rock, rising suddenly out of the river, with the round walls of the Citadel ringing its head like a dull crown—English, stolid as a steak-and-kidney pudding.

Best of all, you can see it from the tower of the Château Frontenac which, despite its flunkies and miles of rich corridors and the kind of effete luxury which the poorest traveler now demands, has managed somehow to fit itself, with French towers, inner courtyards, and narrow gateways, into the general planlessness and French abandon of the city.

From the tower you can look far down the flat and glistening river to the Island of Orleans, where life is lived as if on a different continent and in a separate age. Liners pass up and down the river now and fussy little ferry boats, running over to Levis, but it is not long, as time is measured, since this brimming basin was filled with high-sterned ships, square-rigged, bristling with guns, and with the canoes of Indians and voyageurs, for this was the center and heart of New France, all the way down the Mississippi to New Orleans.—From "The Unknown Country," by BRUCE HUTCHISON (New York: Coward-McCann.)

In the Rain

In the rain the polished cars
Split with beams and bursts and stars;
They glitter like blueberries,
Like plums, like oxheart cherries.
Colored traffic signals flash,
Streets are mirrors, bright and brittle,
Broken, splintered, whole again
With the healing of the rain.
Where the points of water crash,
Multitudinous and little,
Patterned tracks of tires close
In reflections green and rose.

ELIZABETH BOHM

There Should Be An Attic

ECONOMY MAY SEEM to demand that all available space in a house should be used for the immediate purposes of living. But it could be doubted if so scrupulous an economy is economy at all. . . . Parts of our lives are like Christmas-tree ornaments, used but once a year, but of more importance perhaps because they come out so rarely.

If we are to live as fully as we can, our houses must take account of the Christmas-tree ornaments of living. We need space somewhere in the house for those things we use but once a year, for those things we may never use at all but which we hold onto with the notion that some day we will. As Grandmother used to say, "Keep it for seven years, then turn it over and keep it for another seven, and you will find a use for it sooner or later."

So no house is really complete without an attic—not a coop under the roof with a hole and a step-ladder to reach it by, but a real honest-to-goodness attic, with stairs to take you to it and a sense of space to move around in when you get there. It is unfinished because there is no need to finish it, but also perhaps because its roughness provides a place to go exploring in and to feed the savage in us when we get oppressed by the civilized surroundings downstairs. The open rafters, the shingle-nails projecting through the roof boards are a satisfying reminder that even under the smooth exterior of our modern life, the sturdy structural realities still obtain. . . .

There is a practical reason for having an attic. It provides a dry and airy space for things we do not want to throw away, but which are too rarely used to warrant having space allotted to them in the never-too-spacious closets and cupboards in the rest of the house. But there are other reasons, less obviously practical, that are as important. *Little Women* would never have been written if there had been no attic in the Alcott house.—From "Your Own House," by THOMAS P. ROBINSON in collaboration with ETHEL FAY ROBINSON. (New York: Viking.)

"Let your light so shine"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THAT incomparable summation of righteous living commonly termed the Sermon on the Mount, Christ Jesus defined the way of life. He taught in terms so clear that all may understand how to overcome the false material beliefs of the carnal mind in order to gain the kingdom of heaven. His words apply not alone to the proper attitude to be maintained in our relation to others, for he especially emphasized the purpose of the Christian life, that is, to glorify God. His words are (Matthew 5:16), "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

This admonition, be it noted, does not touch upon what one says, the statements one makes, but rather upon his way of life, the works which he does. It is not primarily the words that glorify the Father, but the works, the deeds one does, one's effort to help others up the steep path of human experience to the infinite good of the kingdom, available to all.

The Christian who accepts Christ Jesus as the Way-shower, as Lord and Saviour, also looks to him as the true Exemplar of righteous living. Such a one studies the works of the Master, his relationship to his fellows, his every-day life as he went about Judea and Galilee, engaged in true Christian ministry. None can gainsay that invariably his words conformed to his deeds. In common language, he practiced what he preached. There was no slightest trace of hypocrisy in the life of this mightiest of men. His words were made practical in the most impressive manner. His light shone so brightly that its radiant glow has illumined the centuries with an ineffable light, brightening the pathway for uncounted millions.

Christian Science, as given to the world by its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, who accepted at the fullness of its meaning the ministry of Jesus, elucidates and reveals the deeper meanings of his teachings and the significance of his many mighty works. On page 51 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes of Jesus, "His consummate example was for the salvation of us all, but only through doing the works which he did and taught others to do." That is to say, mortals win salvation from sin and the ways of the flesh not alone through accepting his teachings, believing his words to be true, but through proving that they are the way of salvation and, in some measure at least, doing his works.

Christian Science makes clear that these works are righteous living, exemplifying the Golden Rule, rising above selfish interests in true ministry to others, exhibiting courage, honesty, humility, meekness in one's daily life, recognizing God as the Father of all. These are the works which Christian Scientists do in fulfillment of the Master's admonition, "Let your light so shine." Now this light which every Christian is required to let shine is to be seen of men. It is not to be cherished merely as the inner illumination of consciousness. It is not to be kept hidden under a bushel, but to be put on a candlestick where others may catch its gleam and recognize its divine source. Thus, and thus only, is God glorified.

The following questions of necessity come to the student of this passage: What is this light which is to be so prominently displayed? Whence comes it? What is its nature, and what are the benefits deriving from its display? Jesus declared emphatically that he was "the light of the world" (John 8:12), and that those who accepted him would never again live in darkness. This light was manifestly not the human Jesus, but the Christ, spiritual Truth, which he so successfully expressed. It was spiritual understanding, which so completely illumined his consciousness as finally to enable him to rise above the reach of material sense, to ascend above the realm of human experience.

This transcendental experience is the goal set before all mortals. It is the strongest incentive to gain an approximate degree of spiritual illumination, and, gaining it, to shed its heavenly ray upon all who come within its reach. This light is spiritual understanding. It is the Christ, Truth, which, adopted as the way of eternal life, determines human character when translated into deeds in the daily round. So manifested in innumerable deeds of kindness, of mercy, it is found to be the perfect agency to meet every form of human need. Its source is divine Love, the Love which is forever blessing all its offspring.

Christian Science makes it very clear that Love and its expression is not an abstraction, but an ever-active divine afflatus shedding its influence, sending its healing rays over the darkest pathways of human experience. In a paragraph redolent with the effective ministry of Love, a paragraph which definitely describes deeds of kindness, Mrs. Eddy writes: "I make strong demands on love, call for active witnesses to prove it, and noble sacrifices and grand achievements as its results. Unless these appear, I cast aside the word as a sham and counterfeit, having no ring of the true metal. Love cannot be a mere abstraction, or goodness without activity and power" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 250). These are the deeds emanating from the impulse of the true light, shedding its beneficent rays upon our fellow men.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Que votre lumière luise"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS L'INCOMPARABLE DISCOURS qu'on nomme généralement le Sermon sur la montagne, le Christ Jésus définit le chemin de la vie et résuma tous les éléments d'une conduite juste et droite. Quiconque veut suivre ses instructions si claires peut apprendre à vaincre les fausses croyances de l'entendement charnel afin de parvenir au royaume des cieux. Les paroles du Maître ne concernent pas seulement l'attitude qu'il faut adopter dans les rapports avec autrui; elles font spécialement ressortir le but de la vie chrétienne, qui consiste à glorifier Dieu. Voici l'un de ces préceptes (Matthieu 5:16): "Que votre lumière luise ainsi devant les hommes, afin qu'ils voient vos bonnes œuvres, et qu'ils rendent gloire à votre Père qui est dans les cieux."

On remarquera que cette exhortation mentionne non pas les opinions ou les dires des hommes, mais la manière dont ils se conduisent, les œuvres qu'ils accomplissent. Ce qui glorifie le Père, ce ne sont pas avant tout les paroles; ce sont plutôt les œuvres, les actes, les efforts pour aider autrui sur la route ascendante qui mène au royaume du bien infini, accessible à tous.

Acceptant Jésus le Christ comme Conducteur, Seigneur et Sauveur, le chrétien trouve également en lui le vrai Modèle d'une vie pure et juste. Il étudie les œuvres du Maître, ses rapports avec autrui, sa vie journalière en Judée et en Galilée, où s'exerçait son ministère inspiré par un vrai christianisme. Personne ne peut nier l'accord invariable entre les paroles de Jésus et ses actes. Il mettait certainement en pratique ce qu'il prêchait. La carrière de ce prophète, plus puissant que tous les autres hommes, n'offre pas la moindre trace d'hypocrisie. L'effet de ses paroles, leur valeur pratique, était des plus remarquables. Sa lumière brillait d'un tel éclat qu'elle illumine le cours des âges, répandant une ineffable clarté; et des millions d'hommes en ont perçu le reflet sur leur chemin.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, accepta dans toute sa plénitude le ministère de Jésus; la Science qu'elle donna au monde élucide et révèle la signification profonde des enseignements du Maître et l'immense portée de ses œuvres si remarquables. A la page 51 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), en parlant de Jésus, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Son exemple parfait fut pour le salut de nous tous, mais seulement à la condition que nous accomplissions les œuvres qu'il faisait et enseignait aux autres à faire." Donc, pour être sauvé du péché et des pièges charnels, il ne suffit pas d'accepter ce qu'enseignait le Maître ou de croire que ses paroles étaient vraies; il faut prouver qu'elles indiquent la voie du salut et faire au moins dans une certaine mesure les mêmes œuvres que lui.

La Science Chrétienne montre clairement en quoi consistent ces œuvres: vivre selon la justice, mettre en pratique la Règle d'or, s'élever au-dessus de l'égoïsme pour servir vraiment son prochain, faire preuve jour après jour de courage, d'honnêteté, d'humilité, de douceur, reconnaître que Dieu est le Père de tous. Voilà comment les Scientistes Chrétiens obéissent au conseil du Maître: "Que votre lumière luise." Or il faut qu'elle soit vue des hommes cette lumière que tout chrétien doit faire briller. Il ne suffit pas de l'entretenir pour éclairer sa propre conscience. Il ne faut pas la mettre sous le boisseau, mais au contraire sur un support, afin que d'autres en voient le rayonnement et en reconnaissent la source divine. C'est seulement ainsi qu'on rend gloire à Dieu.

Lorsqu'on étudie ce passage biblique, les questions suivantes ne manquent pas de se présenter: Quelle est la lumière qu'il faut ainsi faire voir à tous? D'où vient-elle? Quelle est sa nature, et quels sont les bienfaits qu'apporte sa manifestation? Jésus déclara positivement: "Je suis la lumière du monde" (Jean 8:12); il dit que quiconque l'accepterait ne marcherait plus dans les ténèbres. Sans doute, cette lumière était non pas le Jésus humain, mais le Christ, la Vérité spirituelle, qu'il manifestait mieux que personne. C'était la compréhension spirituelle dont sa conscience était illuminée au point qu'il put finalement s'élever plus haut que le sens matériel, au-dessus des vicissitudes humaines.

Cette démonstration transcendante est le but auquel doivent tendre les mortels. Plus que toute autre chose, elle nous engage à rechercher l'illumination spirituelle et, quand nous l'avons obtenue, à répandre sa clarté céleste sur tous ceux qui peuvent en bénéficier. Cette lumière est la compréhension spirituelle. C'est le Christ, la Vérité, le chemin de la vie éternelle, transformant le caractère de ceux qui l'adoptent et qui s'en inspirent dans l'existence quotidienne. Se manifestant par d'innombrables actes de bonté, de miséricorde, il se trouve être l'agent qui supplée d'une manière parfaite à tous nos besoins. Sa source est le divin Amour, bénissant à jamais tous ses enfants.

La Science Chrétienne montre bien que l'Amour et son expression constituent non pas une abstraction, mais un souffle divin toujours actif dont l'influence est ininterrompue, dont les rayons guérisseurs pénètrent jusque dans les plus sombres sentiers que suivent les humains. Dans un paragraphe glorifiant le ministère efficace de l'Amour, Mrs. Eddy met sous nos yeux plusieurs actes de bonté; elle déclare en outre: "J'exige beaucoup de l'amour; je demande qu'il soit prouvé par des témoins actifs, qu'il ait pour résultats de nobles sacrifices et l'accomplissement de grandes œuvres. Si ces choses ne paraissent point, je rejette le mot comme étant une tromperie, une contrefaçon: ce n'est pas ainsi que sonne le vrai métal. L'amour ne saurait être une simple abstraction, une bonté sans activité ni pouvoir" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 250). Voilà les actes qu'inspire la vraie lumière, répandant sur tous nos semblables ses rayons bienfaisants.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH OR GERMAN TRANSLATIONS

Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each $2.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

HUBSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.
Catalogue will be sent upon request

Catalogues showing prices in sterling will be sent upon request on application to the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1.

Is America's Negro Population Whole-Heartedly Behind Effort to Defeat Axis?

Or did one journalist reflect colored sentiment when he called it 'white man's war'?

Americans at War
Forty-fourth of 48 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A tenth of the people in the United States are of African origin. The Negro population of this country is almost equal to the total population, in 1939, of Yugoslavia or Czechoslovakia, and far exceeds that of prewar Hungary or Austria. In fact, only eight states on the continent of Europe had as many inhabitants each, in 1939, as there are Negroes here. In the present conflict, a successful conclusion of which demands our total energy and valor, the full co-operation of the American Negroes is indispensable. So it is pertinent to ask: Is this tenth of our nation loyally behind America's war effort?

If one should put this question to Negro leaders, he might receive discouraging answers from some of them. Not a few would agree with the opinions of a prominent Negro journalist who has just written in a representative Negro periodical of high standing that, "according to young and old colored men and women (living) in every city in the nation, 'This is a white man's war.' . . . Hundreds of thousands of Negroes are angry as hornets about their unemployment plight and apathetic about the country's war efforts."

A similar view is found in many of the leading Negro newspapers. Opportunity, organ of a moderate Negro organization, The Urban League, recently printed an extremely bitter complaint, entitled "Blackout," by Ruth Albert Cook of Wilmington, Del., which ended as follows:

> And America salutes
> The Stars and Stripes.
> And shakes a defiant
> Half mailed fist
> At un-American
> Systematized cruelty
> Everywhere—
> Except its own
> Rattling,
> Closeted,
> Skeleton
> Any bonds today?

There can be no doubt that 3½ centuries of discrimination have left some Negroes so bitter they do not care who wins this war. A few, indeed, feel malevolent satisfaction when "whites" are defeated and humiliated by Orientals. A few Negro intellectuals hardly can restrain from applauding, in their hearts, when any nation, race, or group degrades the race that so long has degraded theirs.

However, it would be erroneous to consider this rather natural resentment the attitude of the American Negroes as a whole. Most of them, most of the time, are astoundingly loyal.

In studying America's vital race problem, one must ever keep in mind that Negroes are very much like white people, in almost every respect, and strive with all their might to increase this resemblance. Negro churches are almost identical with those of white people, so are Negro sports, entertainments, newspapers, hair-dos, fashions, ideals of personal beauty, snobbishness, and neighborliness. Negro solidarity in the world does not exist—any more than white solidarity. Japanese oppress Chinese and Koreans. This writer has met Negroes in Africa who had Negro slaves. Negroes in the United States, also, have owned Negro slaves. Arabs have been very cruel to colored peoples. Indians have treated scores of millions of their own people as untouchables, lower than animals. No one has been more ruthless to Orientals than other Orientals. Such alignments as Hitler's alliance of Nordic blonds with Japanese against other "whites" are quite common in history. The Negroes in America want nothing less than to be considered a race apart.

Wide World

Negro Airman Learning How to Bank a Plane

Lieut. Carl Luetcke, Jr., left, instructor in the Army's Flying School at Tuskegee, describes the method of banking a plane to Capt. Benjamin Oliver Davis, Jr.

Not Crusaders

As a rule, they are not crusaders nor agitators. They are remarkably patient and, essentially, are more loyal than most other groups. Joe Louis is an excellent example of this type of Negro. Greater loyalty than he has shown both to his race and to America hardly could be imagined. No sportsman in American history has been so generous toward the Army and Navy as Mr. Louis, even though men of his race have been excluded from combat duty in the Navy and suffer humiliations in the Army. They also have been discriminated against in the Air Force and in war industry. In many cases the discrimination is flagrant, and the humiliation to which Negroes are subjected is almost constant, yet Mr. Louis has shown himself a model of patriotic devotion. His unreserved, unconditioned, uncomplaining loyalty is moving and inspiring.

Most Negroes, in their attitude toward America, tend to resemble Mr. Louis. They work, when not excluded from it, attend church, call on one another in humble homes, sing a good deal, laugh often, join lodges, devise ways to feel modest personal importance, and go peaceably along from generation to generation trying to become a real part of America, of humanity, of God's world. They have been unjustly treated by us white Christians, but most of them harbor little active resentment or malevolence. They serve as an example of forbearance to all the world.

Many Factors

But even their patience is not boundless, and many factors have worked together to produce a radical change in some American Negroes. One of these factors is the general awakening of oppressed groups the world over, such as laborers, peasants, Orientals, small nations, women. For almost a century, men and women of every kind have been moving steadily toward freedom. This upward, outward surge of the Japanese, Indians, Arabs, Turks, Filipinos has influenced appreciably the American Negro. The success of every minority encourages every other minority. Also, the crushing defeats of the British and Americans in the Pacific have seemed to some oppressed peoples to presage a radical change in relationships among races. Universal white supremacy is said to be shaken. Negroes who have been brutally mishandled by "whites" hardly can repress a bitter smile, when Anthony Eden expresses horror that Englishmen are handled brutally by others.

Communism, also, has proved attractive to some Negro "intellectuals." Communists not only advocate racial equality, but in their meetings they practice it. They apply their dogmas. How could that fail to impress ambitious persons who had suffered rebuffs all their lives! Some Negroes have advocated that America send a Negro army to Russia to serve with "Soviet comrades." In addition, the advance of industry has brought Negroes into large cities—there are nearly half a million in New York City alone. Urban groups, as a rule, are restless and aggressive, ever seeking advantages and ready to follow crusades.

It must be pointed out, too, that thousands of Negroes have become well educated. Many have proved themselves gifted and as qualified to hold good positions as any persons of any category. They have won high distinction as singers. They are persuasive orators. Not a few write effectively. They are first-class actors. Not a few are able natural scientists. In the field of sport, they are world champions. Is it conceivable that such people would not resent humiliation and debasement?

The war, for a number of reasons, has accentuated the feeling of dissatisfaction. In this epochal fight for human brotherhood Negroes until this month were excluded from any combatant position in the Navy. They still are restricted to a small place in the Air Corps and often feel themselves treated as inferiors in the Army. In war industries they have so far been placed at a grave disadvantage. Because of the war, Negroes travel more now than formerly, they mingle more with white persons, so there are more occasions for slights, brutalities, and offenses. Because of this colossal struggle for the four freedoms, Negroes now feel a stronger longing for fair treatment than at any time during the 333 years since they were first brought here, but war tensions have caused an unusual number of clashes, rebuffs, and cases of frustration. As Java is said to be "freed," Burma is reported to be "freeing itself," and India is moving toward freedom, how does the American Negro feel when he is shut away from an equal chance even to work at the arsenal of freedom?

"Glorious Past"

Well, he is affected just exactly as you or any upward-striving human being would be affected. He reacts to humiliation as Italians, Germans, Poles, Serbs, Jews, Netherlanders, Finns have reacted. Not a few Negro "intellectuals" are in a state of mental revolt; they are Patrick Henrys at heart. And in their striving toward fairer treatment they are following the classical route of all oppressed peoples. To acquire morale, Italians went back to Rome; Greeks back to Athens; German Nazis back to mythical Teutonic forests. The Negroes, also, go back to a "glorious past."

That is always the first step forward. An editorial in a recent number of one of the most widely read New York Negro papers says: "While the Angles and Saxons were in bear skins, while the Druids of Britain practiced human sacrifice, Africa had long enjoyed the culture of the arts and sciences . . . (The Negroes') prayer and spirituals have long embalmed them in a state of nature, in order that they may now take up the white man's burden. . . they are the great hope for the salvation of Christianity and civilization. That the Philippines have not been completely conquered; that Australia, the cruel outpost of Nordic colorphobia, has not and may not be conquered, must be credited to Afro-Americans. When the continent of Europe is in chaos and Britain is a shambles, Africa, an authority has said, will remain their reservoir for the rebuilding of democracy and civilization. The Romans who crucified Christ came to grief . . . History is repeating itself. Mankind will again be redeemed and the black men will again be the burden bearers in its redemption." A recent book entitled "The Myth of the Negro Past" serves to arouse the faith of the Negro in his destiny.

In Cabin or Slum

Is it conceivable that as Croatians, Bulgarians, Filipinos, Slovaks, Ukrainians, and all oppressed races seek to gain strength for working out a better future by reviving a real or legendary past of glory and beauty, the Negro could remain in his cabin or slum unmoved? Can Negroes study in Columbia and Howard Universities, read American papers, hear American radiocasts, sing American songs, repeat verses from the Gospel, gaze at Lincoln's statue and look at the American Flag—all without yearning and resolving to help bring in an era of real democracy? Is it conceivable for Negroes repeatedly to read the Declaration of Independence without realizing the marvelous power of those words?

Negroes maintain many newspapers in the United States, of which at least six are widely read. These are all devoted to an aggressive, militant defense of the Negro. One imitates PM in style and form; others, the Hearst press. One, indeed, has borrowed a Hearstian name; it is the Afro-American. These papers use Negro columnists almost exclusively, and present their advertisements, funnies and cartoons with Negro figures. They have a decided flair and swing. Where did swing come from? They are just as good and just as bad as most other American papers. In other words, the black press is just as yellow as the white press—and just as red. A predominant message of the leading Negro papers is that the present kind of America could hardly expect a Negro to fight for it.

For example, a report from Florida says, "(Negro soldiers) are not satisfied at all about what they're fighting for. 'They'll never put me willingly on a boat to get killed fighting Japan,' one man tells me (the reporter). I never heard of a Jap lynching a colored man. But I know what Florida white men will do. I'd prefer dying right here when my time comes."

Articles in many Negro papers show that Negroes from areas where lynching occurs, feel reluctant about fighting the Japanese who are believed to be capturing the men who lynch Negroes. In the haze of bitterness and long defenselessness the "little Japs" seem to some Negroes almost like Davids fighting bullying Goliaths.

Remember Sikeston

Many Negro papers and the most aggressive Negro organization, the nation-wide National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, give frequent and prominent display to the slogan, "Remember Pearl Harbor—but also Remember Sikeston." A Negro recently was lynched by a mob in Sikeston, Mo. Many Negro papers and emblems constantly emphasize the "Double V" emblem—it means victory against Hitler abroad and Hitlers at home. Civilian Defense has a special sense for Negro leaders, namely, a guarantee of elemental human rights for all American citizens. Negro papers constantly stress civilian defense.

All Negro papers vigorously protest against the recent cases of white soldiers and policemen shooting Negro soldiers—at Alexandria, La., Little Rock, Ark., and Fort Dix, N. J. An editorial, after citing these cases, says: "Negro blood is being spilled on the battlefield of race prejudice. The theater of this conflict shifts from one State to another. No one ever knows where this foul blow will fall next."

Much attention is given to a Negro leader, A. Philip Randolph, who, "in an eloquent address to the students and faculty at Wilberforce University called upon the Negro people to take the offensive and carry the fight for justice, freedom, and equality to the enemy. Negroes have the tremendous task not of maintaining but of winning rights. This can only be achieved by moving into the offensive." Mr. Randolph is planning "a march of a million Negroes on Washington" during the first week in June.

It goes without saying that the Negro papers complain against disfranchisement. A dispatch to one of them from Washington concerning a Congressman from Georgia says: "In 1938 he was elected by less than one-twentieth of the electorate. The rest didn't vote. He has held his seat for 21 years, though from four-fifths to nine-tenths of the white and Negro citizens entitled to vote have not cast a single ballot in the course of two decades. Moral: The nation will some day face a race catastrophe of their own making, which will cost more dearly than Pearl Harbor."

The Negro press is sarcastic over the sending of Negro American troops to save "lily white" Australia. An editor says, "It must be wormwood and gall that Australia—a vociferously self-asserting white man's country—must accept protection and even salvation at the hands of colored soldiers."

Another article in another paper says: "It may be that the American colored soldier has been assigned by divine Providence to defeat Hitlerism in Australia before he tackles the bigger job of blasting the Nazi armies from the battlefields of Europe. That would reemphasize the faith of America in the steadfastness, faith, and loyalty of the Negro. Australia's "white policy" and her treatment of African and Asiatic races have made her an outcast among the decent nations of the earth.

Rejected Stone

"It is the 'white man's country' that American Negroes, Indians, Burmese, and Chinamen must defend. 'The stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner!' "

Along a similar line another Negro paper writes: "The destiny of this war is definitely in the hands of the colored races. Cripps is appealing to India; Kirk is to visit Saud . . No real peace can be made unless it is the peace of race equality."

A Negro columnist writes: "This war is bringing an awful lot of changes. Four months ago Indian freedom seemed as remote as a Negro officer in the United States Navy, but 'it won't be long now.' Four months ago Javanese leaders sweltering in concentration camps could look forward to nothing better than burial under a banyan tree. They had no chance of getting free . . Today they are fighting for the Japs . . where yesterday be-monocled white officials guzzled gin slings in air-conditioned offices. How few of the lordly white folks in Shanghai imagined four months ago that they would soon be saying, 'Yassah Boss' to bandy-legged Japanese officials!"

Many Negro spokesmen proclaim that "an independent India would help black America get its rights. The fate of India is closely related to the struggle of Negroes for enjoyment of democratic rights in America. A free and sovereign India would exert so much influence all over the world that race prejudice would not long survive."

It must not be supposed that Negro papers are filled only with protests. Most of them, also, lay much stress on the advances the Negroes are making in industry, the civil service, and the armed forces. They point out that a few Negro aviators have won their wings, and that Negro officers are being trained for the Army. They also give much attention to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices. Many Negro speakers and writers constantly point out the Negroes' loyalty. For example, a number of papers carried a declaration of a Negro leader, Lester B. Granger, who said that "Negro citizens are far in advance of most American whites in their support of an effective war effort."

A headline states: "Negro employment in Navy Department increased by 125 per cent." Even the bitterest column writer says: "Not since the Civil War have we heard so much about Negro rights from prominent white people." Another three-column headline declares: "Urban League Head finds Jim Crow dead. Service men of both races attend same classes in Virginia." Another one states: "Colored workmen on all jobs at Grand Coulee Dam." Many Negro educators are quoted as giving wise, inspiring advice and as urging unconditioned loyalty.

The most spectacular hero of the Negro press just now is Wendell Willkie. All the papers praise him and give his statements special prominence. He has taken an unequivocal stand and is carrying on a notable campaign for fair treatment of Negro citizens.

Trusted Leader

A no less beloved and trusted leader is President Roosevelt. In a recent number of the Chicago Defender, which may be characterized as the most aggressive Negro paper, a large colored drawing covered the back page. It represents a Negro soldier, sailor, marine, and aviator moving out with clenched fists—the Defender likes clenched fists—to help stop "American Defeats." "American Nazis," it says, "try to stop these Negro fighters, but Roosevelt leads the warriors on, saying, 'Trust Me.' "

Beneath the heroic-sized picture is an editorial in heroic-sized type, containing the following sentiments: "The privations and sacrifices of the Rising Sun meet for the first time stern, stubborn hearts of a thousand sacrifices, acquainted with every privation known to man!

"American Nazis (try to stop the Negro soldiers).

"But they can neither dampen the patriots' ardor nor strike fear to the resolute soul of our leader in this war.

"Undaunted by American Nazi words; undismayed by the bark of guns in city streets; uncowered by rope or torch the Negroes will show universal Man what men, though fettered, can do."

They amend the words of Decatur: "Our country—she has never been wrong."

This Negro loyalty, in spite of rope, torch and guns in city streets, is not mere words. After a strong-arm gang of white Detroiters, said to be mostly of Polish descent, brutally had prevented Negroes from occupying a Detroit housing project made especially for Negroes, Chicago Negroes collected a large sum of money and presented it to a Polish society to help Nazi-crushed Poland. They did it in honor of the Pole, Kosciusko, who fought to free America and who was kind to Negroes.

Wide World, Associated Press

Air Corps Cadets at Tuskegee—and Joe Louis

Above: Training in sending and receiving the Morse Code is part of the course of instruction for these men at the Basic and Advanced Flying School for Negro Air Corps Cadets conducted by the United States Army at Tuskegee Institute. Below: Heavyweight Champion (now Private) Joe Louis, seen with Fight Promoter Mike Jacobs (center) and Maj. Gen. Irving J. Phillipson on the occasion recently when Joe Louis presented his entire share of receipts from the Louis-Abe Simon fight ($36,146) to the Army Relief Fund. Previously he had turned over a sizable check to the Navy Relief Fund.

Intimate Message: Washington

A Former Semi-Isolationist Writes ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

Dr. Felix Morley in the leading article of the current Saturday Evening Post (circulation 3,500,000) offers a highly controversial article on "For What Are We Fighting?" The article, timed to the Republican National Committee meeting in Chicago, has attracted attention in Washington where some people see it as the opening gun in a great postwar controversy.

Dr. Morley, a former semi-isolationist, writes with seeming balance and detachment, but his comments will startle many. For example, although he condemns Japan's treachery, he adds that the attack on Pearl Harbor was "a logical and predictable consequence" of State Department policy. He argues that the Japanese concept of Asiatic dominance ought easily to be understood by Americans since it is "fundamentally . . . the same doctrine as that voiced by President Monroe in 1823." Dr. Morley omits from this analogy the five-year slaughter of Chinese by Japanese and does not dwell either on the changes made in the Monroe Doctrine itself in 119 years.

Dr. Morley hints strongly, even while deploring the thesis, that the United States was "eased into hostilities" by the strategy of Winston Churchill. Dr. Morley has no kind words for America's political leadership either. The Administration, he asserts, has failed particularly to emphasize "the revolutionary pattern of this war." This strikes a Washington reporter as rather extraordinary, since it was to the alleged revolutionary character of the struggle that Mr. Roosevelt repeatedly referred in attempting to overcome the reluctance of many isolationists to aid France and Britain. Dr. Morley, in keeping with a thesis from Tolstoy that the cause of war is "simply the desire for power," argues that Russia, or even China, may sign a separate peace.

The Morley article would not be of major moment of itself, even despite its wide distribution in the Post, were it not for the mental transition it seems to reveal in the mood of an able and sincere pre-Pearl Harbor critic of Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy, coupled especially with its hint of what the goal will be in the postwar world.

Dr. Morley's balanced sentences, like those of Anne Morrow Lindbergh in "the wave of the future," are subject to possible misinterpretation, but as to the postwar prospect he is reasonably specific. When the war is over, Dr. Morley feels the United States cannot get out of the "ruined continent" of Europe too quickly. The United States will then, he believes, fall into one of the four great regional groupings of states which will comprise the world.

Dr. Morley anticipates this 4-way division with considerable complacency: an Anglo-American Union working with Latin America; a European Union closely associated with Africa; a Russian Union possibly impinging on the Near East; and a Far Eastern Union. In this system of "loose regional federations," with "actual and potential power fairly evenly distributed," Dr. Morley hopefully declares that "a stable world order could be erected." Most extraordinary comment of all is that "the balanced relationship of reasonably equivalent groups will have no scope for future Hitlers."

Just why Dr. Morley thinks future Hitlers will have no scope in such a setup is hard to say. But what is important is the possibility that this Morley article sets the stage for a new type of American postwar super-isolationism.

Dr. Morley might not agree with this interpretation. He calls his proposal a system of "regional equipoise." But it easily lends itself to regional isolationism. One sees here the possible forerunner of the great debate that almost certainly will break out in the United States when the war stops. Indeed, the lines are forming today. Here is foreshadowed one side in the argument: That the United States was "eased into the war," that wars are entirely selfish anyway, that the United States should now withdraw into a regional alliance, that it should avoid international police duty and external political commitments, and that it should seek a precarious peace by a modified form of the old balance-of-power.

Another and bolder side in this postwar argument is also forming today. It will be represented by millions of young men who hope that something worthy their sacrifice will follow the war. Must this struggle, they will ask, be re-fought each generation? Does not the world ceaselessly become smaller, and more of one family? The League of Nations failed, perhaps, but cannot we profit by past experience to build some better machinery now?—not on a national and not on a "regional" basis, but on a world basis, to give direction to man's age-old hope for peace.

By a Staff Artist

Stay on Your Own Side of the Fence!

Braves at Allston Tomorrow to Open Abbreviated Series With Brooklyn Dodgers

Hall of Fame For Football Is Proposed

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A Hall of Fame for college gridiron greats, patterned after baseball's hall in Cooperstown, N. Y., will be established in Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, this fall.

The project was announced by the Maxwell Memorial Club, named for the late Robert W. (Tiny) Maxwell, great Swarthmore tackle a generation ago.

Life Size Busts

Life size busts of men who contributed greatly to the sport will be placed in the hall, Bert Bell, President of the club, said.

"Members of the club will make the first selections," said Bell. "They will pick several leaders from the list of those now passed on."

Walter Camp, father of the All-America selections, Notre Dame's Knute Rockne and E. K. Hall of Dartmouth, former chairman of the Intercollegiate Rules Committee, will be among those to be given first consideration, Bell added.

Living Leaders

After this fall, the selections will be made from the ranks of the living leaders. Nominations are to be made by sports writers and radio commentators in all parts of the nation.

The final choice is to be made by the club, however.

Newly elected members of the Hall of Fame are to be guests at the Thanksgiving Eve testimonial dinner when the announcements will be made annally.

The club also selects "America's No. 1 college player" each year.

Flyers Lose One

MONTREAL, April 21 (AP)—Port Arthur stripped away the aura of invincibility that has been built up around the Ottawa R. C. A. F. Flyers last night, defeating them, 3-1, in the third game of the best-of-five Allan Cup finals.

It was the first loss in 21 games for the service team which won the first two games of the round for the Canadian Senior hockey title.

Completely bottled up by the Bearcats as far as scoring was concerned was the famed Boston Kraut line of Milt Schmidt, Woody Dumart, and Bobby Bauer.

OPENS TONIGHT

APRIL 21 - 26
MATS. : SAT. and SUN.
Res. Seats $1.10 - $1.65 - $2.20 Tax Inc.
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER SKATING EXTRAVAGANZA
1,500 55c Seats on Sale Nightly at 6:00 P. M.
36 Rollerettes 27 ACTS CAST OF 85
Tickets also at Arena, Filene's and Jordan's
BOSTON GARDEN

Outlook Not Encouraging After North-South Field

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If the North and South amateur golf championship at Pinehurst was a true criterion of amateur tournaments this season, both as to size and quality of fields, the outlook is not encouraging. The field was distinctly inferior to that of a year ago, partly because several of the contestants in that affair are now in the service, among them Dick Chapman, Frank Strafaci, and Bobby Dunkelberger. It is only fair to state, too, that the early-season classic probably was deprived of the presence of several first-class college golfers owing to the curtailment of spring vacations in lieu of early closings.

Though this year's North and South received scant attention in northern news columns, it did produce a few noteworthy scoring efforts, a number of close matches, and the notable achievement by George T. Dunlap, Jr., of winning the title for the seventh time. The 1933 national amateur champion and twice winner of the national intercollegiate title apparently retains his old skill, even though he has somewhat forsaken tournament golf, summers, in favor of yachting.

Powell Crichton of New York was not far behind the leading pro scorers in the North and South open when he won the qualifying medal with a 71, only two strokes behind Dick Chapman's winning effort last year. But even Chapman's 69 of that occasion was eclipsed in this year's first match-play round, when a University of North Carolina student, Billy Peete, of Warrenton, stroked a 68, going out in 35 and home in 33. That was within two strokes of the best ever recorded in the N. & S. open, a 66, which equalled the competitive record of the No. 2 course. That only goes to show what talent there is lurking in the college ranks.

Veteran Plays Well

Four of the first-round matches went to the home hole, three of them with one-up margins. And one of these home-hole winners was a veteran, Fred Hale, of Boston, who won this year's North and South Seniors' championship and who is a former winner at Woodland of the New England Seniors' title.

Even to qualify in the Pinehurst major amateur tournament was somewhat of a triumph, but a greater one was to carry Dan Carmichael to the home hole in the second round, for Carmichael was one of the foremost favorites for the title. Carmichael, in fact, had an easier time in the quarter-finals against Ralph Strafaci, brother of Frank, than he did against the Boston golfer, for he defeated the Brooklyn boy 3 and 2, and Ralph Strafaci is only a shade behind little brother Frankie as a player. Frank is now on foreign soil in the Army.

True to Form

Just as the North and South open ran true to form when won by Ben Hogan, so did the amateur hew to the logical line when it found in the semifinals Dunlap, Carmichael, and the medalist, Crichton. The fourth man, Ben Goodes of Reidsville, N. C., is stranger to northerners, but he is fairly well known in the Carolinas. He rated as one of the favorites and he figured well up among the qualifiers with a 77. He succumbed to Crichton in the semifinals by just one up. Dunlap likewise had to go to the home hole in that round to win two up from Carmichael, so that this year's North and South had plenty of excitement even though somewhat lacking in talent.

There was nothing exciting to the 36-hole final, for Dunlap ran right away from Crichton, to the tune of 10 and 9. Much ado is made of Ben Hogan's size, his 133 to 138 pounds in weight. To me he looks positively stalwart compared to Dunlap. But forget Hogan's height and just look at him from the waist up, his chest, shoulders, arms, and hands, and he looks anything but small. Dunlap, on the other hand, is slender and looks slight of build, and has to put a lot of effort into his swing to get the results he does. Nevertheless, he hits a surprisingly long ball, especially so at Pinehurst, where his tee shot, with its low trajectory, gets a good roll.

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard Facing Local Nines

Harvard's varsity baseball team, which conquered Columbia in New York yesterday 5-2, remains out of Eastern League competition until May 9, but during the meantime has important engagements with Northeastern at Brighton tomorrow, Boston University at Riverside Saturday, and Holy Cross at Worcester May 2.

Yesterday's league victory was the Crimson's second of the campaign and pushed Floyd Stahl's nine into a tie with Pennsylvania for fourth place. Columbia, which had been undefeated, was dropped into third place behind undefeated Princeton and Dartmouth. Cornell and Yale bring up the rear, each having yet to annex its first circuit win.

Early though it is in the league race, it begins to be apparent that George Hain, Penn captain, is well on the way toward defending his individual batting crown and thus become the first to repeat since Harvard's (and now the Boston Red Sox') Ulysses Lupien was graduated. Hain, who has completed a third of his schedule, has nine safe blows in 17 trips to the plate for a .529 average.

League games this week see Columbia at Princeton today, and Dartmouth at Columbia for two games, Penn at Yale for one, and Princeton at Cornell for one, all on Saturday.

* * *

The City of Boston's annual boxing championships are being taken to Camp Edwards tonight. There will be 24 matches in eight classes as the contribution of the Park A. A. to the men in uniform. The trip will be made under the supervision of Bill Mullen, Director of Recreation in the Boston Park Department, with Army and Navy recreational officers along to represent the services.

* * *

As the result of a drive started Feb. 7, Ipswich High School's baseball squad has already collected 20 tons of waste paper, newspapers, cardboard, and magazines, of which eight tons have been sold. The other 12 tons are stored at the high school and will be disposed of this week. According to Coach James M. Burke, the ball players are putting as much enthusiasm into their salvage work as they display in their diamond workouts, and their efforts have earned the praise of John I. Taylor, Executive Secretary of the Salvage Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

* * *

Briefs: Harvard's net team bowed to Penn yesterday 7-2 . . . Bobby Bauer rejoined his mates, Woody Dumart and Milt Schmidt, for the first time in six weeks last night but R. C. A. F. Flyers lost 3-1 to Port Arthur Bearcats . . . This was the third game of the Allan Cup final, with Flyers still holding a 2-1 lead . . . The teams resume their rivalry in Toronto tomorrow, with the fifth game if necessary also scheduled for Toronto on Friday . . . Jim Fisher, U. S. Actors' golf champion in 1930 and '31, yesterday took over his new duties at Minute Man Golf Course in Lexington . . . George Disnard of Hebron Academy yesterday won the Norfolk Young Men's Association three-mile road race for novices, leading Tom Crane of Springfield to the tape by six seconds . . . Boston College lost its baseball opener yesterday, bowing to Fordham 1-0 in a five-inning game at Alumni Field.

* * *

Because of weather, Boston University's varsity and freshman baseball games with Rhode Island State at Nickerson Field in Riverside were called off today. No dates were set for the games to be played.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. BROOKLYN
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

That Handclasp Is Strictly a Pose

By a Staff Photographer

Leo Durocher (left) and Casey Stengel

Tomorrow afternoon the Braves return home to tangle with the Brooklyn Dodgers, National League champions, Stengel, manager of the Dodgers a few years back, loves to beat the Brooklyns, but has not had much success in the past few years, and particularly last year when the Durocher-managed team won 18 out of 24 from the locals.

McKechnie Now Seeks to End Error Comedy

CINCINNATI, April 21 (AP)—Bill McKechnie, the great experimenter, is at it again—and there may come a day when fans will forget to remember Cincinnati's Reds only as a team that committed eight bobbles in one afternoon.

Out in St. Louis, there probably was sulphurous froth to McKechnie's acid rehash of Sunday's 14-inning comedy of errors at Chicago, even though the Reds won, 2 to 1.

Profit by Error

But always one to profit by an error, there were signs today that he'd continue to juggle the line-up until his "winning combination" became apparent.

For one thing, the pride of Wilkinsburg, Pa., is still on the prowl for punch in both infield and outfield. He has it on the mound. Who but a Paul Derringer, for instance, could keep the Cubs from cashing in on six Red errors in five of the seven innings he pitched?

The next few days likely will find third-sacker Bert Haas installed in left field, where yesterday, in errorless fashion, he helped atone for four costly miscues in previous games.

Possible Successors

Chuck Aleno, who last year hit safely in 17 consecutive games, looms as the most likely third-base successor, though it might easily be outfielder Mike McCormick, who played third in several exhibition games and has handled himself capably there during infield drill.

Ival Goodman, currently out with an elbow injury, will return to right field this week. With Gee Walker playing a bang-up game in center and at the plate, and Harry Craft in reserve, that may mean the gate for either Ernie Koy or Jim Gleeson.

Who knows? The fans don't, but they're sure that Sunday's team wasn't the one they'll jam the turnstiles to see next Saturday.

And that's all that matters.

Atlantic Openers

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 21 (AP)—Wartime baseball along the lower Atlantic seaboard boomed last night as an estimated 11,500 fans turned out for three South Atlantic League season openers at Savannah, Ga., Greenville, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla.

An earlier opener at Augusta, Ga., Sunday swelled total opening game attendance in the Class "B" loop to 15,500.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Peacock	2	0	1	0	1	.500
Williams	24	5	9	2	10	.375
Foxx	28	7	10	0	2	.357
Newsome	28	3	10	0	5	.357
Tabor	27	4	9	0	3	.333
Di Maggio	28	3	9	1	2	.321
Pesky	28	6	8	0	2	.286
Fox	26	2	7	0	2	.269
Conroy	24	2	4	1	4	.167
Finney	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Lupien	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Klutts	2	1	1	0	0	.500
Ross	1	0	1	0	0	.500
Fernandes	30	4	11	1	3	.367
Holmes	23	2	8	0	1	.364
Demaree	21	2	7	0	3	.333
Lombardi	19	2	5	0	2	.263
Miller	23	2	6	0	1	.261
Gromp	12	1	3	0	2	.250
Cuccinello	27	0	5	0	3	.185
Cooney	23	3	4	0	0	.174
West	12	1	2	0	0	.167
Wagner	30	2	5	0	3	.150
Masi	6	0	0	0	1	.000
Sisti	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Roberge	0	1	0	0	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newsome	2	2	0	1.000
Wagner	1	1	0	1.000
Terry	1	1	0	1.000
Dobson	1	1	1	.500
Judd	1	0	1	.000
Ryba	1	0	0	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Javery	2	1	0	1.000
Errickson	1	1	0	1.000
Earley	2	1	1	.500
Tobin	2	1	1	.500
Lamanna	1	0	1	.000
Spahn	2	0	0	.000
Sain	1	0	0	.000
Salvo	1	0	0	.000
Diehl	1	0	0	.000
Donovan	1	0	0	.000
Hutchings	1	0	0	.000
Tost	1	0	0	.000

In the Dugout

with Rumill

In the Washington Clubhouse

The Senators were sitting around in the visiting clubhouse at Fenway Park, waiting for the rain to stop so that they could play their holiday double-header with the Red Sox. Bucky Harris was parked on a trunk, talking with a Washington newspaperman, when a couple of Boston scribes came into the room.

"Where's Buck Newsom and what kind of shape is he in?" one of the writers wanted to know.

"He's all right and he's home," Harris answered, after shaking hands all around. "He pitched yesterday and beat the Athletics, so we left him in Washington to do some running. He had more stuff in the ninth inning than he had in the fourth."

Blair a Star

"How do the A's look to you?" Bucky was asked.

"I like that Blair at third base," said the manager of the Senators. "Case laid down as nice a bunt as you ever saw, but Blair threw him out. And the play wasn't even close. He can throw that ball. And he throws funny. But he's got something on it. How did he hurt his knee?"

"It happened while he was playing for Newark," said a scribe. "He was going after a fly ball one day and Gleeson clipped him from behind."

"He was a nine-letter man in college," said another writer. "He told me he could have gotten 12 if he'd wanted to play football. The guy sure looked good against us. He lifted one into the visiting bull pen here. Can you imagine the Yankees or any other club being able to sell a ball player like that?"

Someone said that Richardson, Connie Mack's new kid outfielder, looks like Sam Chapman.

Browns Winning

"Yes," nodded Harris, "but he doesn't hit like him. That Chapman could be mean with a bat in his hands. You had to be careful how you pitched to him. And even then he'd hurt you."

"The Browns might have a little fun this summer," said a writer.

"They've done pretty well so far," admitted Harris. "But how long can they keep it up? They tell me this Stephens, who has been playing shortstop and hitting the ball, can be pitched to. But if they get the pitching themselves, they'll win a few."

Bucky tore open a telegram that a boy had just brought in, read it, then tucked it into his pocket. "That Judd must have pitched a great game against the Yankees for you fellows the other day," he went on. "Five-hitter, wasn't it? Those are tough ones to lose. And on an unearned run. I guess he's quite a pitcher. He'll help the Red Sox."

Yanks Same Club

Mike Martin, the Washington trainer, came in from the dugout and told the boys that it was still raining, but that the crowd was yelling for action. "They'd want to see a game if it was snowing," said Mike. "They tell me there are 5,000 more people outside. They don't want to buy tickets until they know we're going to play."

"Those Yankees look like the same old club," Harris continued. "That Gordon still gets around. So does Di Maggio. You think you've got them in a hole and up comes one of the boys with a great play. And you're right back where you started. Ruffing looked great against us—the best I've seen him look for a couple of years. He was smooth and he had a lot of stuff. He really poured it to us. And just when everybody was beginning to feel sorry for him—say that he was through."

"Why hasn't Russo pitched?" asked the Washington writer.

"There's something the matter with his arm," another scribe said. "He did something to it in spring training. He'd have been in there long before this if he was all right."

"That Bonham can pitch," said Harris. "Wasn't he great in the last World Series? McCarthy has so many pitchers he can't give them all enough work."

"You fellows wouldn't feel sorry, would you, if a couple of those Yankees went into the Army?" said a newspaperman.

"No," Bucky answered, laughing. "But it's funny at that, isn't it? The clubs that really need help are losing good men and look at the Yankees—they lose fellows they might not have used anyway."

National League Champs Here for Two-Game Set

BULLETIN

Today's game between the Red Sox and Washington was postponed.

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In their final Allston appearance before a lengthy 15-game road jaunt through the western half of the National League, the first division Braves return home tomorrow for the start of an abbreviated series with the rowdy Brooklyn Dodgers. The schedule calls for two singles in a row between the Ebbets Field defending champions and the club which a year ago were their chief "cousins," to the extent of 18 victories, two ties, and only four setbacks in 24 meetings.

However, as Manager Casey Stengel of the Braves said the other day: "The war has changed a lot of things, and this is one of them, I hope."

Pace Slackens

Their attack and pitching having bogged down together of late, the Braves were fighting to break a three-game losing streak as they faced the series final at Ebbets Field this afternoon. In succession they had dropped a pair to the Giants and one to the Dodgers. The base-hit pace which prevailed in the opening four games suddenly has subsided, and as Stengel suspected weeks ago, the word balance hardly applies to his mound staff. However, the season is young and Casey will keep trying.

Baseball talk in this vicinity this morning, though, was not about the Braves and their approaching series with the Dodgers, but about Jack Wilson, who yesterday came back to Fenway Park to pay his former team mates a visit. Traded down the river during the winter by a Joe Cronin whose patience had exhausted, the Portland (Ore.) strong boy turned his initial start against the Red Sox into a 10-to-4 victory. He yielded five hits.

Same Wilson

Consequently, a few critical fans today were saying that the Red Sox had parted with another pitcher who is destined to star in an enemy uniform. However, this is unlikely. Wilson is the type of hurler who will always come up with an occasional exhibition such as yesterday's. Here and there he will get his fast ball and curve over the plate, control his temperament and make rival hitters rock back on their heels. But over the schedule his bad days will outnumber his good ones, by about two to one. Be assured, Jack is the same pitcher he was in 1941.

The series opener with the Senators was a sad affair for Joe Dobson. Forced to work on a day more suitable for football, his eight-game winning streak was broken. It was his first beating since Aug. 9 of last season, when he dropped a relief appearance to the same club.

Yanks Coming

Unable to remain keyed up after their Yankee Stadium series, the Red Sox had all sorts of trouble with the slippery ball yesterday. But they will be all right by the end of the week, when they entertain the Yanks here at Fenway. Tickets for this series, incidentally, are going like the proverbial hot cakes. The advance sale had reached the 26,000 mark early yesterday afternoon and by Friday, when the series opens, the reserved section of the park will probably be sold out. So get busy if you are interested.

The initial 1942 appearance of the defending world titleholders in Boston runs as single games Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and as the Sox and Yanks were one-two at the top of the standing this morning, the week-end set figures to be a battle for first place. Joe Di Maggio, Joe Gordon, Bill Dickey, Tommy Henrich and the rest of the boys who make up the greatest outfit in baseball will be here to duel the club with the best chance to dethrone them.

* * *

Briefs . . . Mike Ryba was the first Red Sox relief pitcher to make an appearance . . . Ted Williams was still leading the Sox regulars early today, but has dropped a flock of points the last two days . . . Bill Conroy got his No. 1 big league homer off Wilson . . . He has surprised everybody with the nonchalance with which he has accepted his new post . . . Clyde Kluttz, the Braves' rookie backstop, had his breaking in at Ebbets Field yesterday and picked up a single in two tries . . . Stengel benched Johnny Cooney, who is not hitting . . . But neither is Buddy Gremp, his successor. . . . Max West may be back in there soon—on first base.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	5	2	.714
New York	4	2	.667
St. Louis	5	3	.625
Detroit	4	4	.500
Cleveland	3	3	.500
Washington	3	5	.375
Chicago	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	2	5	.286

Results April 20

Washington 10, Boston 4.
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 3, Detroit 1.
One game postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	5	2	.714
Pittsburgh	4	3	.571
Boston	4	3	.571
St. Louis	3	3	.500
Chicago	3	3	.500
New York	3	4	.429
Cincinnati	2	3	.400
Philadelphia	2	5	.286

Results April 20

Brooklyn 9, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 6, New York 3.
Chicago 8, Pittsburgh 2.
Only games scheduled.

Ewell Seeded in Penn Relay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Norwood Ewell of Penn State, in the first heat; William Carter of Pittsburgh, in the second heat, and Moffatt Storer of Duke, in the third heat, are the seeded sprinters in the 100-yard special invitation dash, one of the feature events of the Pennsylvania relay carnival which will be held on Franklin Field, Friday and Saturday.

All three are champion sprinters. Last year Ewell, defeated by inches in the relay final by Welby Williams of North Texas Teachers, went on to win the N. C. A. A. and the I. C. 4-A. 100 and 220-yard championships.

This winter Carter staged a mild upset in the indoor championships of the I. C. 4-A. when he nosed out Ewell in the final of the 60-yard dash.

Storer to Run

Duke's representative, husky, powerful-striding Storer, won the Southern Conference championship in both sprints last year. He will run in the invitation sprint this year for the first time.

Opposing Ewell in the opening heat will be Harold Stickel, Pittsburgh; William Strachan, Fordham; Leo Tarrant, Montgomery State, Alabama; William Geyer, Colgate; and Taylor Hall, St. John's. In the second heat David Lawyer, New York University; Charles Hall, Virginia, Donald Dolbin, Penn State; Willis Clark, Yale and Paul Kronchnike, Princeton, will run against Carter.

In the third heat Storer will meet Charles Shaw, Cornell; Edward Campbell, Virginia; William Schwartz, Fordham; Herbert Douglas Xavier and Robert Jones, 9.8 sprinter from North Texas.

Seeded in Hurdles

Thomas Todd, Virginia, indoor I. C. 4-A champion, in the first heat; Walter Hall, Tufts, third indoors and second outdoors in the intercollegiates, in the second heat; and Francis McCaffrey, Columbia, in the third heat, are the seeded athletes in the 120-yard hurdle invitation race.

R. J. Walling, Army; Ware Warfield, , Cornell; Donald Pleaser Penn State, and Owen Cassidy, Colgate, will run in the first heat, Sherwood Finley, Yale; Austin Kellam, Princeton; Warren Mengel, Southern Conference champion, and Donald Fennelly, Columbia, are second-heat starters. The third heat will have David Mercer, Pennsylvania; Charles Kelley, Syracuse; Claude Pieculewicz, Fordham, and William Dillon, Notre Dame, as the starters in addition to McCaffrey.

Minor Leagues

Results April 20
By the Associated Press

American Association

Milwaukee 9, Minneapolis 8 (13 innings).
Kansas City 7, St. Paul 6 (10 innings).
Columbus 4, Louisville 3.
Toledo 6, Indianapolis 1.

International League

Toronto 2, Jersey City 1.
Rochester at Syracuse, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

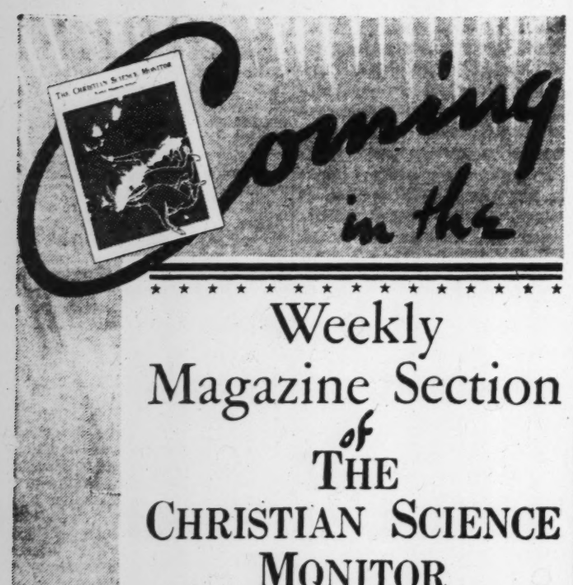
No games scheduled.

Southern Association

Atlanta 14, Knoxville 3.
Memphis 7, Birmingham 3.
Chattanooga 6, Nashville 4.
New Orleans at Little Rock, postponed.

Texas League

Dallas at Oklahoma City, postponed.
Shreveport at Houston, postponed.
San Antonio at Beaumont, postponed.
Fort Worth at Tulsa, postponed.



Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the April 25 Issue

WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR IN THE ORIENT
By Pearl S. Buck
Because of many years' residence in China, Miss Buck can feel and speak as a Chinese as well as an American, and her appraisal of the Allies' war aims considers both viewpoints.

AUSTRALIA'S NUMBER ONE ENVOY
By Joseph G. Harrison
Profile of the Rt. Hon. Richard G. Casey, former Australian Minister in Washington, now the British Minister of State for the Middle East.

WAR IN CANADA'S BALLOT BOX
By Bruce Hutchison
An appraisal of Canada's overseas conscription issue on which the unity of the Dominion may depend.

LABORATORIES DOWN ON THE FARM
By Dorothea Kahn
A visit to the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, one of four agricultural research centers in the United States which are carrying on research on agricultural commodities.

IN PRAISE OF THE DESERT
By Rodney L. Brink
The precious things of the American deserts as discovered by Randall Henderson, editor of The Desert Magazine and a desert "fan" by hobby as well as vocation.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section, as checked below, for which I enclose remittance.
One Year—$12.00 ☐ 6 Months—$6.00 ☐ 3 Months—$3.00 ☐
Saturday Issue Only, Including the Weekly Magazine Section: 1 Year—$2.60 ☐ Special Offer—6 Saturday Issues for 25c ☐
Name
Address
City and State
MS-127

New Kings of Hockey World

Associated Press

Maple Leafs Succeed Boston Bruins

National Hockey League President Frank Calder (center) presents the Stanley Cup, emblematic of world supremacy, to Capt. Syl Apps of the Maple Leafs after the Leafs had taken the final series from Detroit. Maj. Conn. Smythe (right), home on leave from his regiment, appears mildly interested.

Annual 'Singing Gathering' Down on Four Mile Creek In Kentucky Hills

By Marion Simms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Time is moved back to seventeenth century England for one June day each year when Kentucky mountain people join in a "Singing Gathering" to revive old songs and dances brought across the Atlantic when their Anglo-Saxon ancestors came to settle in what was then a wilderness.

Early in the morning, hill dwellers start down roads and pathways leading to Four Mile Creek in the hills 18 miles southwest of Ashland. Here on Mayo Trail—in front of a weathered log cabin—travelers from all over the world have gathered during the dozen years since these American song festivals were first started.

"Lowland" spectators sit on fence tops, on log benches, and in groups over the hillsides to enjoy quaint dances and to hear the ancient ballads, "lonesome tunes," songs for the "infare" (wedding receptions), "fu eralizing songs," and all the melodies interwoven into every phase of life in these isolated regions. Many of these ancient ballads—the unwritten words and music passed on to each new generation—are sung to Gregorian chants of the sixteenth century.

Blowing On a Fox Horn

The festival opens in the morning with the appearance of a piper, blowing on a fox horn as he moves down the hillside. He is followed by little boys and girls, all wearing the homespun linsey-woolsey clothes still used in the mountains. Upon reaching the clearing, they perform old Lincolnshire dances to the accompaniment of fiddle, accordion, dulcimer, gourd-banjo, mouth harp, and guitar. Words of the songs reveal touches of the Elizabethan tongue, still found in the everyday speech of the region.

Among the first arrivals each year is the Caldwell family, who come by jolt-wagon from their cabin in Knott county. The women—all wearing old-fashioned slat-bonnets and long nondescript gowns of coarse homespun—await this June celebration each year as a highly important social event. For the youngsters, too, the festival brings long-anticipated delicacies of ice-cream cones and pop-corn. Most of the little girls have with them their crudely fashioned dolls, called poppets.

Lesser Known Ballads

Many of the lesser known Kentucky ballads are heard at these gatherings, some without musical accompaniment. Others, like "Lord Spare Me Till Another Year" and "In the Dear Old Village Church Yard," have been adapted in lyrics and sentiment by hill minstrels and have become an important part of their church services.

"The Wassail Songs," with the singer going from cabin to cabin carrying a small box holding a doll, an apple, and an orange, dates far back in Elizabethan song history and still survives in remote sections of the Appalachian mountains.

A traditional part of these gatherings is a ceremony called "Sunrise Song of the Zunis," a song unfolding the Indians' welcome to the white man. Another tune, "Song of the Push Boat," is the mountain man's conception of a sea chanty. No festival is complete without someone singing the best loved of the "lonesome tunes"—"Down in the Valley." A love ballad known as "Paper of Pins" is usually given as a novelty by a little boy and girl, while one of them plucks at the strings of an old guitar.

Miss Lyda Messer Caudill of Rowan County—a direct descendant of Mary Queen of Scots—comes to the festival each year to lead in the singing of old Scotch ballads handed down in her family from the time of Mary Stuart. The gown she wears is of Royal Highland Stuart plaid, with high neck of ruching. Ed Morrison is on hand every year, too, to play native Kentucky ballads on the same fiddle his father carried along in an oilcloth poke when he went to right in the Civil War. An old woman known through the hills only as "Aunt Arimathea" often appears to sing a "Devil's Ditty."

And Jilson Setters, of Lost Hope Hollow, leads community singing on his battered fiddle. In 1932 the old musician traveled to London to sing and play Elizabethan ballads in Royal Albert Hall. This year Jilson will sing, among his own ballads, one he recently composed about what war has done to London-town.

Work of Miss Jean Thomas

These folk-song gatherings were opened to the outside world through the interest and efforts of Miss Jean Thomas—herself descended from Kentucky hill settlers—after first hearing Jilson Setters play. He had drifted down to the courthouse in Morehead County, where Miss Thomas was working as a court stenographer, and the lively tunes were so intriguing she went outside to find out who the musician might be.

"Them's 'The Brisk Young Farmer' and 'Demon's Winder,'" the old man replied to her question.

"Now if you'll just play the songs again—slowly," said Miss Thomas, "I'll try to write them down."

"I'm satisfied you will," the old man smiled, "for they tell me court's going to hold 10 days, and I aim to sot it out."

Later Jean Thomas traveled up to the windowless cabin in the secluded hollow where Jilson lived, and started recording other of the ancient ballads which had been learned from listening to parents and grandparents as they twanged out accompaniments on dulcimer and gourd instruments. These originally were old tales about kings and princes, sung by wandering minstrels in Shakespeare's time.

It was the habit of these hill people, Miss Thomas discovered, to observe the Lord's Day by "making music."

"Puts us in good heart," one old settler explained. "We have been doing this for a long time."

Miss Thomas went back many times to the hills, joining in box suppers, baptizings, corn huskings, apple butter boilings, and country fairs.

She listened to "foot washing" hymn tunes, warning and wassail songs, work and play game songs, frolic and lonesome tunes, Scotch "scolding ballads," and dozens of courting songs. Some of these pieces were recorded as Miss Thomas sat with mountain women working on calico quilts, while men whittled in doorways.

Out of these experiences grew the idea of the American Folk Song Society, founded by Jean Thomas in 1930, the same year the annual musical festivals were started. The log cabin—scene of the gatherings—with its picket-fenced surrounding land, was a gift to her from a former Staten Island, New York, resident, Captain B. Franklin Cross, who was impressed by her efforts to perpetuate early American song traditions.

Foothill natives call it "Traipsing Woman Cabin" because of their wonder and delight in its owner, who frequently travels far away from the Kentucky hill country, and even to Europe. Miss Thomas's regional researches have resulted in a number of books, and the recent one, "The Sun Shines Bright," is her autobiography.

Hill settlers in the region of Ashland, Ky., gather each June for an old-fashioned song festival, to sing the songs which their ancestors brought over when they came from England in the Seventeenth Century. Here is part of the group of last year's festival. Beyond is the cabin of the "Traipsin Woman." The American Folk Song Society, founded through the indefatigable interest of Miss Jean Thomas in collecting half-lost folk songs from this region and later from many other parts of the United States, encourages and sponsors the festival.

I Tell You There's More Than Gold in Them Thar Hills

By Frederick Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berea, Ky.

This is the story as he told it to me:

Your boys and girls, who when they go to college take care of babies, wait on table, mow lawns, tend furnaces and such things to help meet expenses—don't think I'm not for them or undervalue them. That's the way I got my education—what there is of it. But in some of the schools of these southern hills—our school for instance—you will find boys and girls who have come out of a poverty you have read about but never seen and who are working for an education "as slaves toil for bread."

Let me tell you about one of our students.

Barton Clevenger, our County Superintendent of Schools—Bastion County—walked in on me one afternoon perhaps 10 years ago.

"J. D.," he said, "you know, when I'm in trouble, I always come to you."

"You've never had any trouble," I said. "Go on—what is it?"

"A girl over near Lost Branch, just graduated from High School—an honor student. I want you to take her in."

"Can she pay for her tuition?" I asked him.

"No," he said.

"Pay for her board?"

"No."

"Books?"

"No."

"Any 'fitten' clothes?"

"No."

"Send her along."

Our is an old-fashioned, church school. At least I expect some people would call us old-fashioned. Not of course that our teaching is out of date; but we give our pupils just two things—financial credit and an opportunity.

Barton went on to tell me about this girl.

Lived Among Knobs And Hollows

She lived in a tangle of knobs and hollows, no account land all of it, in the northern part of our county. Cain Druggit, a "character," keeps a store there away up at the end of everything and, the last time Barton passed, Cain came out and told him that, up on Lost Branch, was a girl who was going to commit suicide. Barton knew better than that of course (our mountain girls don't commit suicide), but he set off to find out about it—a glorious day, not two weeks after the High School graduation.

He found her all right, as pretty a girl as you would ask to see. Only that day she did not look pretty. Few girls would in such clothes. Isn't it Tennyson says, "Let never maiden think, however fair, she is not fairer in new clothes than old?" Something like that. But that wasn't the worst of it. In her hands was a wadded-up rag of a handkerchief, her nose was running and her eyes red from crying.

"You know how it is, Mr. Clevenger," she hold him (He remembered her all right—he had handed her her diploma, when she graduated, and she was not a girl to forget easily. "Without an education, one of us mountain girls can't do a thing." (She didn't say "caint.") "I thought once, if I could only get through High School—! But I see now how little I know. And where can I get more than I've got?"

He told me it wasn't THAT had him guessing. It was how she had managed to get what she had. For, as I was just saying, she had been an honor pupil in the Lost Branch High School. Yet this shack, where she lived, was a good four miles away over mountain trails. Every school day of her life, through heat and cold, mud, rain, snow and sleet, she had walked those eight miles.

How It Seemed

"But you see how it is now. I can't go any farther and, with the little schooling I've got, I can't teach. I can't do anything."

Then she cried some more.

"I've thought sometimes the best thing would be to just go jump in the branch."

He talked to her and she gave him her word of honor that she would not do anything reckless until she heard from him again. (I don't believe she would have done it any way.) Then he had come to me.

* * *

One day a few weeks later, she walked into my office, a little pasteboard shoe box in her hand. She **did** look pretty that day, as pretty as any girl on our campus. She introduced herself by saying:

"I think Mr. Clevenger told you about me."

"We are glad to have you with us," I said.

Then we talked a while and, finally, I asked her about her trunk, so that we could have it taken to the dormitory. She did not have a trunk. I saw I had made a bad mistake. A suitcase? She did not have even a suitcase. Everything she owned was in that little shoe box.

When Dalia left my office (that was her name—Dalia, not Delia), I sat and thought a while. I had just sent my daughter to the State University, sent her off with a wardrobe trunk, two suitcases and most of my last year's salary. This child—! And, allowing for a father's natural prejudices, little difference between them in looks, native ability or worth of character.

The housekeeper took her measurements and the Women's Guild in the church of a pastor friend down in "the level country" sent her an outfit, nothing elaborate but she no longer felt self-conscious among our other girls.

She stayed with us until she graduated. Then she went to teaching: a good position that she owed partly to our recommendation but more to her own worth. She paid her note in record time. A year later she married. I saw her less than a month ago. She and her husband have a fine place and are doing well. They have two boys and a baby girl.

That's just one story but I could tell you others. A girl whose father, in all the years she was in school, contributed to her education just 15 cents. It sounds impossible but—I don't know. Maybe he could not afford more. A boy who graduated from our school without ever having had a single "date." He liked girls well enough but dates were something he could do without—for the sake of an education. I tell you, we've got more than gold in **our** hills.

The Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

As I'm a devoted follower of the Round Table, it's high time I'm getting a letter off to you to help keep our Round Table going.

In these seemingly turbulent times, one of the most important things we have to do, as I see it, is to maintain a sense of balance, to view present events with a perspective that keeps them in their proper place in relation to the great scheme of mankind's general progress and cultural and spiritual development. I have found that one of the most satisfactory ways of accomplishing this—apart from spiritual study—is to keep a mental panorama before me of those worth-while and constructive achievements that each nation has given to the world, elements that have added to the world's comfort, beauty, and general appreciation of the good, the pure, and the true.

For instance, England's two great periods of supreme artistic achievement: the reign of "good Queen Bess," which gave us Shakespeare, Marlowe, Bacon, and Ben Jonson; then, the eighteenth century, with its gift of Thomas Chippendale, George Hepplewhite, Thomas Sheraton, and the Adams brothers, giving to the Western World its greatest development in taste in furniture and interior decorating.

Italy, whose gift of art and song to the world are such that we should be poor indeed without them. Again, Spain, the land of great dramatists, of a rich and colorful folklore handed down since the time of the Moorish occupancy; Spain that struggled so valiantly in behalf of its own democratic ideal. Can we not remember her with both tenderness and profound respect?

History seems to teach us that those nations which are the most tolerant live the longest—China, tolerant of everything and everybody, has existed for generations. One could go on endlessly, finding the good and true in all peoples, but I shall go no further with it, or I'll probably have this letter too long. But when I think in this strain of the world's people there is no tendency toward bitterness or warped judgment.

Each of us is thinking today what we can do to usher in a happier world, but in keeping our mental realms broadened and free from hatred or intolerance we are doing much. We cannot all go out into the world and perform the spectacular, but in our daily round of activity we can remember the words of the poet:

"Do thy duty, that is best,
Leave unto thy God the rest!"

Best wishes to "Round Tablers" everywhere, and I love to hear from all of you.

(Miss) C. R. A.

* * *

Australia

Dear Chairman:

I wish to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation for forwarding all my letters, and for the wonderful friends I have made through the Round Table. I never tire of singing its praises. It is the finest thing in the world for putting people into touch with each other. It is a great pity more do not write to it. If they only knew the joy and pleasure of writing to and receiving letters from friends in other countries, I am sure the Round Table would always be full. Because of the Round Table's great length and breadth all can sit at it and share their experiences and ideas with other members. And who knows but some great movement for the betterment of mankind may find its origin at our Round Table? I fervently hope it will continue as long as newspapers do. (Mr.) E. W.

* * *

So glad to hear from both of you again. Miss C. R. A., the rest of you may like to hear, is from Mexico and now at the University of Chicago. Mr. W.'s letter from Australia took two and a half months to reach us, but managed to get here in the midst of the recent Pacific islands' war situation. So it is possible to get letters back to him. Australia and Mexico seem very close to us these days. Let us prove they are, in our thinking and affections. Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

A Tuesday Column

Through the Editor's Window

Adjusting One's Tempo

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most people who read a good deal know that there are many different tempos or speeds of reading, and that the able reader is one who knows how and when to adjust his tempo to the purpose and the matter in hand. So it is, too, that the person who can get a lot done when a lot must be done is usually one who knows how to adjust his tempo of work and thinking to the need of the moment.

This same person is found working very fast at one time. His requests of others come out quickly and concisely. Those working with him have no time to sit idle, for he is ever anticipating them in seeing the next thing to be considered or done. His tempo, in other words, is quick-march time, yet quiet, like a well-oiled machine; and his manner is even-tempered, buoyant, purposeful. Speed, with accuracy and effective action, are his prime considerations.

At another time the task in hand calls for a more meditative approach. The same purposefulness is there, but the tempo has appreciably changed. Perhaps it is the choice of a picture or a book or a piece of furniture for one's home. Perhaps it is a round-table discussion of postwar education plans or working out a constructive program for a group.

* * *

Speed is less a consideration here, and it is important to be clear about this. Natural and thorough unfoldment is the essential—and if it be a group task, there is the added essential of allowing time for ideas to evolve from the whole group. This last is even more important than an immediate result.

Much of our sense of bafflement and exasperation with situations comes, I think, from our failure to differentiate between the needs of this kind of task and the swifter one described first. We so often expect to force the slower type of task into the tempo of the swifter type. As with reading, there is a time to go slowly, ponder every statement or even phrase. But as it would be foolish to read this way when we wish an overall grasp for quick use, so it is a waste of effort to force one kind of task into the tempo of another,—and this applies equally to doing a quick tempo task at a slow rate.

In between these tempos and an all-out delicious time of complete loafing, there are, as we all know, many changes of both mental and physical speed. For those who can gear themselves to the highest of these tempos, the lowest sometimes proves the greatest test. We all know men and women who can meet it. Haven't you noted that sometimes the one who can plow through the biggest task in record time is the very one who knows best how to knock off and play with the most luxurious abandon? Perhaps he can even do it for a moment of off-time right in the middle of a big task. Can you?

Do you recall how Abraham Lincoln in the middle of some deep problem of State would stop and tell a funny story? He knew how to change his tempo. Of course it is clear why he inserted the relaxing laugh when things threatened to grow too intense. In one way or another we need to prove to ourselves that we, too, can do just this.

* * *

A young business girl used to come into our office each morning ready to "tear into" her work. Every line of her body was intense. She thought she was being efficient in rushing around mentally. Her wise office chief once suggested to her that instead of starting right in upon arrival she sit down and talk about other things for a few moments—her home, the garden, her dog. It was for a reason, of course, and as a matter of fact did not need to be kept up many days. She learned to shift to a high speed tempo without growing intense. Having learned that, she could "shift gears" to lower speeds and even recreational tempos—all with the same ease.

If you have known anyone you felt to be really great—not famous or important but deeply worth knowing — you probably have noted in him or her this simplicity of adjustment of mental tempos. Such people are usually quiet workers, with no lost motion; and can usually change from doing a piece of hard swift work to enjoying a period of complete recreation, delightfully, at the right time.

A Tuesday Column

My Library

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

**This quiet room sedately lined with books,
how pulsative it is, how teeming, rife
with laughter, tears, acutely fraught with life;
though mutely stoical it outward looks.**

Jannis Parker Day

Mission Schools In The Deep South

I was faced with the question whether the education of the Negro should be left entirely with the State. It may be contended that the growth of the public schools in the South has made unnecessary the continuance of the mission or church schools. This opinion is not shared by any of the educational authorities, national, state, or local (city or county) whom I consulted. When asked whether the mission schools should be closed the answer was invariably "No," although this was qualified in some instances by saying "Not yet; wait till the public schools catch up with them."

No one who travels through the deep South will think that the public schools for Negroes take the place of or make superfluous the church schools. I found rural public schools for Negroes in Mississippi with a five or six months term; I was told that seven months was normal in Alabama; in southern Georgia I visited a shack used for a schoolhouse with almost no equipment and with window panes broken or boarded up; in Arkansas I learned that the amount paid for schooling in one county—an extreme case of course—was $5 per Negro child and $87 per white child; in progressive North Carolina the term is eight months while in Mary Potter Academy it is nine months.

There is, I discovered, a sympathetic and helpful co-operation in the South between the public school authorities and the mission schools which might not be practicable in the North. The public school officials are paying the salaries of many of the mission school teachers out of public funds and buying textbooks for them, and allowing them, without let or hindrance, to conduct religious services and courses in religious education. A city superintendent said of a mission school in his community that its work would not be as good if it became wholly a public school, and the superior training given in the church schools is generally recognized.

The mission schools as compared with the public schools have a longer term, more teachers and better prepared teachers, with a more intimate religious and cultural influence upon their pupils, especially those who are boarders. The impress made upon the personality of students is unmistakable, and I was told time after time, "We can always pick out the graduates of such and such a school." The church school is independent and free to go its own way. It is pouring its influence into the public school system by the teachers it supplies. It has better discipline, a matter as I was informed that is difficult in public schools under political control.

The case for the mission school was well summarized by a specialist in Negro education in Washington who spoke strongly of the need of reinforcing the spiritual and moral forces among the Negro population. He said that the need was never greater than now, and that the public schools cannot supply that need. The church schools, he declared, were greatly needed to supply the leaven which might correct the defects of public education. Events in our own day are emphasizing the dangers to church and state alike of a purely secularized education.—From the Lincoln University Bulletin.

Games Schools Can Make for Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"Games for Yanks" is the title of a booklet giving directions on making the games which are in demand by the armed forces for use in the leisure hours and prepared by the Industrial Arts staff of the Chicago Public Schools. The booklet, which contains both directions and plans, is designed for use by industrial arts courses, manual training classes, or any school or service groups who may wish to make games and recreational equipment to be contributed to recreation centers.

Dr. Lewis V. Newkirk, Director of Industrial Arts, Chicago Public Schools, and President of the American Industrial Arts Association, in the preface points to the need of large quantities of games in U. S. O. clubs, company day rooms, and recreational centers in Army and Navy posts. He points out that although the 3,500,000 industrial arts students in the nation's schools are not quite ready to work in industry, they and their teachers can devote a part of their instructional time to making games and equipment for the recreational facilities of the service centers of the armed forces.

The games described in the booklet are those found of interest to service men in the Chicago area and which were made on a production basis in the Chicago schools over a period of four weeks. Games include darts, ring toss, checkers and chess, backgammon, Chinese checkers, shuffleboard, and table tennis.

SCHOOLS

THE CLEARING

Teaching the philosophy of the soil, situated where rural and primitive meet, engenders the will "to be."

Serious self-seeking study—Work in fields, woodlands and gardens—True growth in the arts and crafts—Music and the drama—Fireside chats and discussion—Life-lasting friendships—Sound sleep—Outdoor recreation. *Send credentials with applications.*
THE CLEARING, ELLISON BAY, WISCONSIN

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

MACHINIST
TOOL and DIE MAKING
INSTRUMENT MAKING
Courses 3 to 12 Weeks
Write, Phone or Call 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m.
— We employ no solicitors —
METROPOLITAN TECHNICAL SCHOOL
280 W. 41 St., N.Y. LO. 3-2180
Licensed by State of New York

See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

COEDUCATIONAL

Write
for Illustrated
Upper (High) School
CATALOG
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

SCHOOLS—British Isles

CLAREMONT
(of Esher, Surrey)
School for Girls up to 18 Years
LLANDRINDOD WELLS
RADNORSHIRE
Tel. 2022

Look for
Camp Advertisements
on
Monday, Children's Page
and
Thursday,
Young People's Page

50 Years Old—Sells First Story 4 Months Before Completing Course

"For thirty years I floundered in and out of various pursuits, vainly seeking one which would be satisfactory. With my enrollment in N. I. A. the quest of years ended. The sale of my first feature article to Indianapolis Star, four months before I completed the course, thrilled and inspired me. Thanks to N. I. A. I sit on top of the world—at fifty."—Helen C. Tyrell, Bourbon, Ind.

Why Can't You Write?

It's much simpler than you think!

So many people with the "germ" of writing in them simply can't get started. They suffer from inertia. Or they set up imaginary barriers to taking the first step.

Many are convinced the field is confined to persons gifted with a genius for writing.

Few realize that the great bulk of commercial writing is done by so-called "unknowns." Not only do these thousands of men and women produce most of the fiction published, but countless articles on business affairs, social matters, domestic science, etc., as well.

Such material is in constant demand. Every week thousands of checks for $25, $50 and $100 go out to writers whose latent ability was perhaps no greater than yours.

The Practical Method

Newspaper work demonstrates that the way to learn to write is by writing! Newspaper copy desk editors waste no time on theories or ancient classics. The story is the thing. Every copy "cub" goes through the course of practical criticism—a training that turns out more successful authors than any other experience.

That is why Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on the Copy Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. And upon the very same kind of actual assignments given daily to metropolitan reporters. Thus you learn by doing, not by studying the individual styles of model authors.

Each week your work is analyzed constructively by practical writers. Gradually they help to clarify your own distinctive style. Writing soon becomes easy, absorbing. Profitable, too, as you gain the "professional" touch that gets your material accepted by editors. Above all, you can see constant progress week by week, as your faults are corrected and your writing ability grows.

Have You Natural Ability?

Our Writing Aptitude Test will reveal whether or not you have natural talent for writing. It will analyze your powers of observation, your imagination and dramatic instinct. You'll enjoy taking this test. There is no cost or obligation. Simply mail the coupon below, today. Newspaper Institute of America, One Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Founded 1925)

WAR MAKES WRITERS

Every war has launched or marked the turning point in the careers of innumerable great authors, such as Laurence Stallings, Willa Cather, Ernest Hemingway, Edna Ferber, Irvin S. Cobb, Fannie Hurst. This war may be your golden opportunity to express yourself! Send today for your N. I. A. Writing Aptitude Test.

Free
Newspaper Institute of America
One Park Avenue, New York
Send me, without cost or obligation, your Writing Aptitude Test and further information about writing for profit as promised in The Christian Science Monitor April 21st.
Mr.
Mrs.
Miss
Address
(All correspondence confidential. No salesman will call on you.) 6SD582

SEMANTICS
By HUGH WALPOLE
The Book About Words and Their Meanings
Enables the reader to "understand better what he reads and hears; talk and write more effectively; think more accurately."—*N. Y. Times.* Includes complete Basic English Word-list. 4th printing. $2.75
W. W. Norton & Co., 70 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Copyright 1941 Newspaper Institute of America

Two Stage Openings—Mid-Week Radio—Art Shows—Dance News

'Claudia' New Play At Wilbur

By L. A. Sloper

Rose Franken's "Claudia," which opened at the Wilbur last night, is a clever and sentimental comedy, containing bright lines and deft characterizations; but its jokes are sometimes blasphemous, and its extreme frankness about sex will offend some playgoers.

Claudia is a young girl, married to an older man, but still clinging to her childhood, and suffering from an exaggerated devotion to and dependence upon her mother. She has the charm of a colt, and is about as comfortable to have around. Her continuing adolescence tries the patience even of her very patient husband and understanding mother.

The play is the story of her sudden growing up when within a few hours she learns that she is going to have a baby and that physicians have declared her mother has but a short time to live.

Not quite so expert a job as "Another Language," the piece is well put together and well developed, although the expected dénouement is rather protracted. Fundamentally the humor depends largely upon banter and horseplay. The undercurrent of sentiment and emotion is concealed by the spray of jesting and nose-tweaking. Sometimes the refusal to be serious baffles even the characters; nobody knows who means what.

Eventually this technique becomes a little tiresome. Sentimentality gets the upper hand and archness becomes cloying. After an evening of hearing mother and daughter address each other as Mrs. Naughton and Mrs. Brown, one is uncomfortably reminded of Mr. and Mrs. Moonlight.

The performance has the usual merits and defects of a play that has had a long Broadway run. It is mechanically smooth. It has the precision though not the accuracy of a watch. Note the moments when a character's physical reaction precedes the speech that is supposed to activate it. The cast is over-trained.

Dorothy McGuire gives Claudia the agility and egoism and irresponsibility of extreme youth. Oddly enough, she has apparently picked up the peculiar cadence, almost a whine, that is characteristic of Donald Cook's delivery. This trick of speech becomes doubly monotonous when doubly employed. Both players are better in their comic than in their serious moments.

Frances Starr, trained in another school, has a technical finish which enables her to make the mother quietly effective. Olga Baclanova, hardly recognizable as the one-time Carmen of the Moscow Art Theater Musical Studio's "Carmencita and the Soldier," draws a broad caricature of an opera singer. Wilton Graff, as an amorous neighbor, is understandably bewildered by Claudia. The large audience was clearly pleased with the play.

'Claudia'

Wilbur Theater — John Golden presents "Claudia," a play by Rose Franken, directed by the author, scenery by Donald Oenslager. Fifth play of the Theater-Guild-American Theater Society season. Beginning April 20, 1942. The cast:

Mrs. Brown	Frances Starr
David Naughton	Donald Cook
Claudia Naughton	Dorothy McGuire
Bertha	Adrienne Gessner
Fritz	Frank Tweddell
Jerry Seymoure	Wilton Graff
Madame Datuschka	Olga Baclanova
Julia Naughton	Audrey Ridgwell

Vandamm

Ethel Barrymore and Edmond Breon

In "The Corn Is Green," coming to the Colonial on Monday, May 4.

'Blossom Time' Anew

"Blossom Time" returned to the Shubert last evening. Franz Schubert's melodies, as they have been adapted by Sigmund Romberg, poured forth again across the footlights, and the romantic complications of the Kranz family in Vienna, as they have been gathered together into a libretto by Dorothy Donnelly, filled in the moments between the songs. The music, to be sure, wears better than the humors, but an audience which filled most of the house, seemed pleased with both sides of the entertainment. The songs were applauded like old favorites, as indeed they are, and the jokes were received with almost as much laughter as though they were new.

* * *

In one instance a change must have been made in the dialogue. For mention of sugar, as an added inducement to a guest, could hardly have been part of the text before the present season. But topical references are the exception rather than the rule. The humor in general belongs to the school of Viennese operetta which looks to its comedians more than to its librettist for amusing touches. Detmar Poppen, who is familiar with that tradition of comedy, now carries the bulk of the assignment and does it in a large and florid style. He is assisted at moments by Harry K. Morton, who likewise is experienced in that type of entertaining. When the two of them share the stage nearly every trick in the low comedian's repertory is called into play.

* * *

But it is the music which makes the operetta perennial. Everett Marshall once more does the role of Schubert and sings it well. Frank Hornaday provides him with admirable vocal support as Baron Franz Schober. Agnes Cassidy is an attractive Mitzi, and Charlotte Lansing as the vengeful Bellabruna brings an admirable voice to the company.

The costumes are fresh, and the settings, though they are of conventional pattern, add to the illusion of a traditional musical-comedy Vienna.

E. F. M.

'Blossom Time'

At the Shubert—Revival of the operetta with music from the melodies of Franz Schubert and H. Berte adapted by Sigmund Romberg. Book and lyrics adapted from the original of A. M. Willner and H. Reichert by Dorothy Donnelly. Staged by Edward Scanlon with settings by Watson Barratt. Presented by the Messrs. Shubert with the following cast:

Kuppelweiser	Kendall Crawford
Vogl	Driskill Wolfe
Emmy	Betti Davis
Von Schwind	Joseph Toner
Bellabruna	Charlotte Lansing
Count Scharntoff	Truman Gaige
Franz Schubert	Everett Marshall
Mitzi Kranz	Agnes Cassidy
Fritzi Kranz	Sylvia Mettler
Kitzi Kranz	Marjorie Hayward
Erkmann	Irwin Burke
Binder	Elliott Robertson
Christian Kranz	Detmar Poppen
Baron Franz Schober	Frank Hornaday
Rosi	Barbara Cation
Mrs. Kranz	Zella Russell
Greta	Betti Davis
Novotny	Harry K. Morton
Mrs. Coburg	Zella Russell
Ballerina	Beth Dean
Flower Girls	Barbara Cation, Virginia McKay, Beth Dean

'What Big Ears!'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A farce entitled "What Big Ears!" was presented Monday evening at the Windsor Theater. It is a dreary narrative about a subnormal youth from a medicine show whose impersonation of an elderly woman fooled Hollywood so completely that he was engaged to play Whistler's Mother in the film of the same name. Ethel Morrison introduced some laughs into the proceedings along about the third act. Ruth Weston, Edwin Philips, Taylor Holmes, Ralph Bunker, Reynolds Evans, and Marilyn Erskine play principal roles. Arthur Pierson directed.

Brazilian Composer To Conduct

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

What the nation's workers are doing for their own transportation—as in the "ride exchange" program formulated in Pontiac, Mich.—and transportation problems in general, are to be dramatized in CBS's "Report to the Nation" program, WEEI, tonight, 9:30.

NBC's Summer Symphony is to make its debut with Francisco Mignon, Brazilian composer and conductor, leading the orchestra in his own "Festa das Tgrejas," a symphonic impression inspired by four old Brazilian churches. Also, in the program will be Beethoven's Symphony No. 1, Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

On the less serious side, more is heard about Gracie's efforts on the piano, with "Prof." Richard Haydn assisting Burns and Allen, NBC-WNAC, 7:30 p. m. Walter Huston is to be the guest of Bob Burns, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m. "Archie's" efforts as a "match-breaker" end in confusion, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. More is heard about "Lillian" and her new "child," Fibber McGee and Molly, NBC-WNAC, 9:30 p. m. Bob Hope and company, with Vera Vague, are heard from the Naval Receiving Station, San Diego, Calif., NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m. The surprising turns that "victory" gardens may take are highlighted by Red Skelton and company, NBC-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Three programs from Canada covering the visit of American radio executives and program officials to war production centers in the Dominion, are to be aired on successive evenings, beginning tonight, when the first of the series, which is titled "Canadian War Front," originates from the Royal Canadian Air Force station at Trenton, Ont., MBS-WAAB, 9:45 p. m.

Wednesday

A new Blue Network series sponsored by the War Production Board called "Three Thirds of a Nation" will attempt to show how sacrifices by citizens—either at the table or in their households—will aid the war effort, WBZ, 10 p. m.

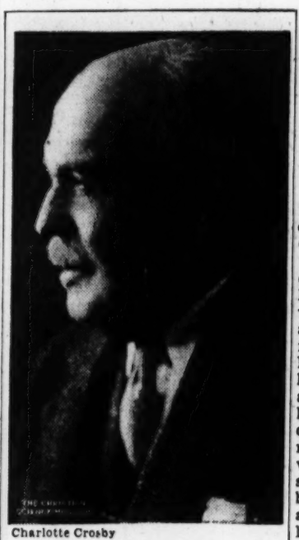
Earlier in the evening a new series, "The First Line," contributed by the William Wrigley, Jr., Company, is to make its debut with music and talk based on exploits of the United States Navy, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Jeffrey Lynn of the Army, formerly of the screen, is to be the guest of Eddie Cantor and company, NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m. Ruth Wallgren, a designer of turbines, is to be guest on "Tune Up, America," MBS-WAAB, 11:30 p. m.

Robert Goldsand, Viennese pianist, is to be heard in an afternoon CBS recital, WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

For FM listeners is the full-length final concert of the season by the Boston String Orchestra, Jules Wolffers, conducting, from the New England Mutual Auditorium. To be heard are Dall'Abaco's "Concerto da Chiesa in Minor"; Shostakovitch's Concerto for Piano, Trumpet, and Strings, with Selma Pelonsky, pianist; the first performance in the United States of Dr. Hugo Leichtentritt's "Sarabande and Variations"; Grieg's Suite, "From Holberg's Time"; and the first performance in Boston of Leo Weiner's Divertimento, No. 1, on Hungarian Dances, W43B, W39B and associated FM stations, also the Intercollegiate Network, 8:30 p. m.

Still another mid-week program is to be heard from Canada when J. Pierpont Moffat, American Minister to Canada, is to be heard speaking on "Canada and the United States Today," from the dinner of the Professional Institute of Civil Service of Canada, Ottawa, Ont., MBS-WAAB, 8:30 p. m.



Charlotte Crosby

Dr. Francis H. Rowley

President of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to be heard on radio Thursday afternoon.

Thursday

Eleanor Early, writer on New England, is to inaugurate a commentative series weekly from Washington reporting information of particular interest to women, MBS-WAAB, 12:15 p. m. Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is to be heard speaking on the observance of "Be Kind to Animals Week," MBS-WAAB, 2:15 p. m.

For the first time the dinner guests of Lyman Bryson's forum, "People's Platform," are to be heard from underground studios in London, when Mr. Bryson directs, by trans-Atlantic radio, the discussions of Megan Lloyd George, M. P.; Commander Stephen King-Hall, editor; Lieut. Col. Sir Edward W. M. Grigg; and Brendan Bracken, one-time secretary to Winston Churchill, now Minister of Information, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

Meeting in Denver, Colo., America's Town Meeting brings Senator Joseph O'Mahoney, Wyoming, and Dr. A. D. H. Kaplan of the University of Denver to the microphone in a discussion of "What Economic Sacrifices Must We Make for a Lasting Peace?" Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Lord Beaverbrook, British Lend-Lease Co-ordinator, and Francis Sayre, American High Commissioner to the Philippines, are to be heard from the Bureau of Advertising Dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers Association in New York, MBS-WAAB, 10:15 p. m.

Friday

Mozart's Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro," the Air and Gavotte, from Bach's Suite No. 3, the third movement, allegro molto vivace, of Tchaikovsky's "Pathetique" Symphony No. 6, in B minor, Op. 74, the Nocturne and Scherzo from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," the "Ride of the Valkyries," from Wagner's "Die Walkure," and the Dance of the apprentices and Entrance of the Masters, from "Die Meistersinger," have been programmed by Eugene Ormandy for the radiocast concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra, MBS-WAAB, 2:30 p. m.

Bernard Hermann is to conduct his own arrangement of Samuel Butler's Overture to "Ulysses," Quincy Porter's "Music for Strings," and Milford's Suite for Orchestra, in the British American Festival program, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Mrs. Aiken Exhibiting At Vose's

Now on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries are oils and water colors by Mary Hoover Aiken (Mrs. Conrad Aiken).

Mrs. Aiken's is an eager, indefatigable brush that responds to her ranging interests. Tropical vistas, English landscape, Cape Cod are portrayed with conviction and individuality. People, too, stimulate Mrs. Aiken's imagination, and her repertoire of portraits includes a list of interesting characters. She has no formula, no established procedure, and she may paint naturalistically, or with stylization, or with a mingling of both. She is sometimes illustrative, sometimes broad and poster-like, occasionally abstract. She strives even to translate into pictorial language graphic passages from her husband's sonnets.

She embarks on large and complex undertakings, undaunted and confident. She stretches her technique to fulfill the obligations. It does not always oblige beyond the most elementary requisites. And when her imagination outruns her technical capacity, she must resort to stock mannerisms, with their accompanying weakness. That is a price that a prolific talent must often pay for abundant productivity.

The personal portraits include pictures of Gordon Bassett, William M. Taussig, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Metcalf. Among her landscapes, the cranberry bog subjects seem to come off best. In water color she enjoys the informality and the adaptability of that medium.

* * *

Alphonse J. Shelton

Through April 25 there will be on view at the Guild of Boston Artists paintings by Alphonse Shelton.

The marine subject occupies all of his attention. There are views of the waters swelling and receding in high surf, breaking against rocky ledges. Mr. Shelton has mastered the evasive texture of lathery foam, and gauze-like spray. He imparts an authentic impression of the tidal flood in its vehemence and grandeur.

Most of the canvases follow an established composition; there are rocks in the foreground and then the sea, making its compelling impact against them. Occasionally there is a variation, perhaps a sandy stretch in the foreground, or a clump of bushes, or a footpath along the water's edge. However, the sea predominates in its various moods in its impressive color and rhythmical movement.

* * *

Copley Society

Camera studies by André Snow are currently on exhibition at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. Mr. Snow specializes on personal portrayal, but his pictures exceed the boundaries of conventional portraiture. He includes interesting details of environment, catches his sitters in a typical informal moment. Delightful are his photographs of children.

D. A.

Dance Calendar

Now, as the end of the season approaches, Boston is at last able to boast a small dance calendar of as many as four events to come. They are:

Carmen Amaya and her Ensemble of Gypsy Dancers and Musicians, Symphony Hall, Friday evening, April 24.

La Meri and Group (Oriental dances), at meeting of the East and West Association, Pearl Buck, speaker, Symphony Hall, Tuesday evening, April 28.

Anna Sokolow, American modern dancer, with the Contemporary Dance Group, Jordan Hall, Wednesday evening, May 6.

Helen Tamiris, American modern dancer, with group of nine, Jan Veen Studio Hall, Friday evening, May 15, and Saturday afternoon, May 16.

Antonio Triana

Appearing with Carmen Amaya's troupe in Symphony Hall, Friday evening.

Flamenco Dancer

Antonio Triana, who is to appear with Carmen Amaya and her company in Symphony Hall Friday evening, will be remembered by Boston audiences as a former member of Argentinita's Spanish Ensemble, a dancer agile, sharp, smooth, and altogether delightful.

Like Amaya, he is an authentic flamenco dancer, that is, a native Spaniard of gypsy blood. As Donald Duff points out in his article on "Flamenco" in Modern Music (May-June, 1940), "Flamenco music can rarely be taught and flamenco dancing, regardless of the travesty upon it by Spanish dancers, is equally a matter of blood and culture. For it is to a large extent a study in intuition and atavism.

"The desplante (an extremely important part of the flamenco dance, marked by a break in the rhythm and a characteristic facial expression—preceded by a signal to the guitarist, usually a zapateado) it is true, relies upon a rhythmical indication that might loosely be called a technical device. But mostly the dance is primarily a study in rhythms. Those rhythms are exact and the zapateados (heelbeats) must express those rhythms accurately. Baile gitano (the gypsy dance) as well as cante gitano (gypsy song) relies upon the total collaboration of the guitar or the palmas (hand-claps). The dancer must feel the rhythms of the guitar or the palmas not vaguely but accurately. He cannot be a fraction off rhythm or it is not baile gitano."

Triana's real name, according to this article, is Antonio Garcia Matos.

"Antonio Triana, most outstanding dancer of bulerias, has natural gifts for mimicry that make him one of the most pleasing and entertaining of all the bailaores gitanos."

M. L.

Dance Players' Programs

Following are the programs to be given by the Dance Players, April 21-26, at the National Theater, in New York:

Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, April 21 and 22—"Billy the Kid," "Harlequin for President" and "The Man from Midian."

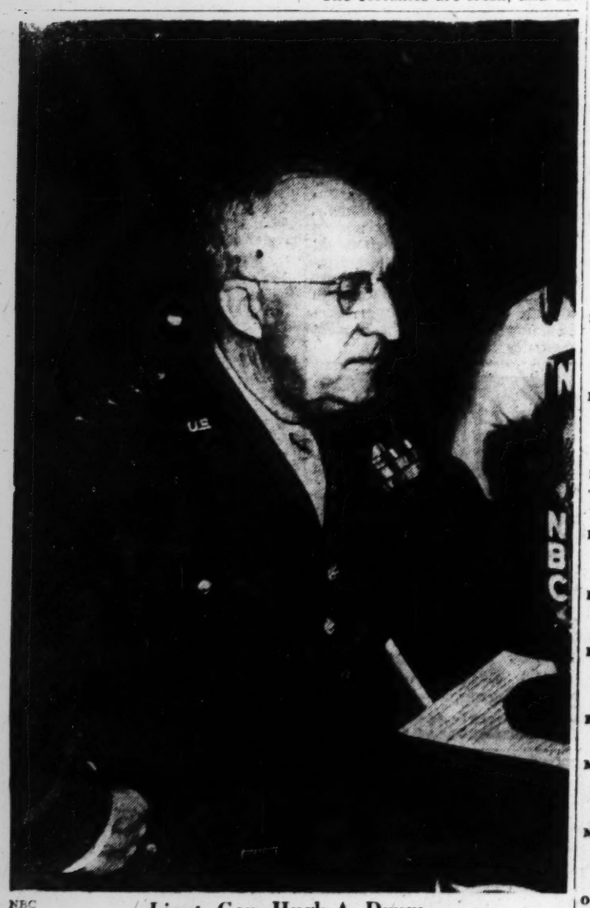
Thursday Evening, April 23—"Harlequin for President," "Prairie" (New York premiere) and "The Man from Midian." The Choreography of "Prairie" is by Mr. Loring the music by Norman Dello Joio, and John Steuart Curry served as artist consultant.

Friday Evening, April 24—"Harlequin for President," "Jinx" (New York premiere) and "Billy the Kid." The choreography of "Jinx" is by Lew Christensen, the music by Benjamin Britten, arranged by Colin McPhee. George Boeckman was artist consultant.

Saturday Matinee, April 25—"Prairie," "Jinx" and "Billy the Kid."

Saturday Evening, April 25—"Prairie," "Jinx" and "Harlequin for President."

Sunday Matinee, April 26—"Prairie," "Jinx" and "Billy the Kid."



NBC

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum

Commander of First Army shown as he conversed with his chief at Washington during a rehearsal of the "Army Hour," sponsored by the War Department and radiocast locally, Sundays, WNAC. It is reradiocast by transcription, 4:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"Without Love," by Philip Barry, featuring Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Violin recital by Dorothy Churchill, assisted by Marjorie Nesbitt, pianoforte accompanist; Walter Targ, violin; Ann Very, violin; Marcia Jump, viola, and Dorothea Jump, violoncello. 8:15.

Malkin Conservatory of Music, 267 Commonwealth Avenue—
Students' concert. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Wuthering Heights," Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon. 6, 9:30. "One Night in the Tropics," Abbott and Costello. 7:10, 4:35, 8.

Exeter—
"Melody Lane," Leon Erroll and Baby Sandy. 2, 5, 8:05. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon, Maureen O'Hara. 3:55, 6, 9.

Fenway—
"Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Sleeyptime Girl," Judy Canova and Tom Brown. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith-Memorial—
"Rosie Hart," Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:45, 5:20, 8, 10:40. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee and Robert Paige. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 6:55, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. 3, 6:25, 9:50. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:20, 4:50, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney and Brenda Marshall. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Modern—
"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson, 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan and Kathryn Grayson. 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05.

Paramount—
"Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. "Sleeptime Girl," Judy Canova and Tom Brown. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—
"Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:40, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Scollay—
"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:30, 6:40, 9:40. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Fulton Lewis Travel, Washington, D. C." "Information Please." "Fitzpatrick Travel, Mexico." "Lieut. James Stewart and Charlie McCarthy." "Leo Reisman and Orchestra." "Ray Whitley," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan and Kathryn Grayson. 1:15, 4:50, 8:15. "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:05.

Trans-Lux—
"Close Call for Ellery Queen." 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Coast Guard." 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Roddy McDowall. 2:30, 5:55, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—
"The Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:25, 6:40, 9:55. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 10:30 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Valley of the Sun," James Cagney. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Heart of the Rio Grande," Gene Autry. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Sundown," Gene Tierney, "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 3. Evenings, continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Roddy McDowell. 3, 6:05, 9:15. "Melody Lane," The Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Brookline Village: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:50, 5, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Dumbo," 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.

University: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and "Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez. 2 Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 1:437, 7:55. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 1:09, 4:37, 7:55.

Codman Square: "King's Row," Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Strange Case of Dr. X," Lionel Atwill.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 2:08, 5:08, 8:08.

Park: "Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant and Jean Arthur. "Mr. District Attorney in the Carter Case," James Ellison. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope. 3:12, 9:27. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:53, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Cowboy Serenade," Gene Autry. 2:10, 8:10. "Pardon My Stripes," Bill Henry. 3:20, 9:20.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. "Dumbo." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3, 8:45. "March of Time," 2:35, 8:20.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 2, 5:10, 8:30.

Mystic: "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 1:55, 7, 10. "Suspicion," John Fontaine and Cary Grant. 3:10, 8:20.

Maplewood: "Two Latins from Manhattan," Jinx Faulkenburg. 2:15, 8:13. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville and Ray MacDonald. 3:38, 9:23. "March of Time, No. 8." 1:58, 7:30.

Strand: "The Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 3:28, 8:38. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2:15, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 1:30, 7:55. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 3:28, 9:33.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Dumbo." "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:30-11.

Medford: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville, 1:20, 4:30, 8.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante.

NATICK — Colonial: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy and Miriam Hopkins. 3:45, 9:30. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. 3 and 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergin and Charlie McCarthy. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Jean Bennett. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Mad Doctor of Market Street." 2. Continuous from 6:45.

Broadway: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott. "Dumbo." 2 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Tuxedo Junction," Weaver Brothers and Elviry. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 3 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Dumbo." "Down in San Diego." Bonita Granville and Ray McDonald. 3:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Sons of Fury," Tyrone Power. 3:28, 8:49, 9:10. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 2:14, 6:40, 9:51.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c till 1 p. m. incl. Sat
Doors ● Orpheum 9:15 A. M.
Open ● State 11:15 A. M.
"The Bugle Sounds"
Starring Wallace BEERY
with MARJORIE MAIN
Louis STONE ● George BANCROFT
plus "VANISHING VIRGINIAN"
with Frank Morgan-Kathryn Grayson
Thursday!
Most exciting man hunt of all time!
OLIVIER HOWARD MASSEY
THE INVADERS
plus "Blondie's Blessed Event"

PARAMOUNT : FENWAY
NOW
"MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN"
in Technicolor
Plus "SLEEPYTIME GAL"
With Judy Canova

NOW! METROPOLITAN
JAMES CAGNEY
"CAPTAIN of the CLOUDS"
in Technicolor
Plus "BULLET SCARS"

(BOSTON STAGE)

COLONIAL • FINAL WEEK
Evgs. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. and Sat.
Theatre Guild Presents
Philip Barry's New Comedy
Without Love
WITH
KATHARINE HEPBURN
ELLIOTT NUGENT
EVGS. $1.10 to $3.30 ● MATS. $1.10 to $2.75

SHUBERT • TONIGHT AT 8:30
POPULAR MAT. WEDNESDAY
EVERETT MARSHALL in
The Glorious Musical Romance
BLOSSOM TIME
EVGS. (Incl. Sun.) WED. & SAT. MATS.
$2.75 to 55c (Incl. Tax) $1.65 to 55c

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Betty Grable—Victor Mature
"SONG OF THE ISLANDS"
Joan Blondell—John Wayne
"LADY FOR A NIGHT"
Wed.: Lost Horizon and Target for Tonight

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

JOHN MAUREEN O'HARA RANDOLPH SCOTT
PAYNE-O'HARA-SCOTT
TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI
in TECHNICOLOR
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting." — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for" — Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40. Evs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c to $2.20
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

"A honey for your money" — *Winchell*
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most salacious comedy to hit Broadway in years" — Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
BLITHE SPIRIT
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-6230
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"'Junior Miss' is a joy." — *Watts, H. Trib.*
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
230 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 200 Seats at $1.10
Evs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"A STRIKING PLAY, SHREWD AND POWERFUL." — WATTS, Herald Tribune
John Steinbeck's
THE MOON IS DOWN
with OTTO KRUGER ● RALPH MORGAN
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. W. of 8 Avenue
Evgs. 8:45. Mat. WED. & SAT. 2:45. CI. 6-6363

"Belongs on your must list" — Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN — ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. CI. 6-0730. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 240,000
1942 volume to date 34,301,294
1941 volume to date 39,920,009

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—The stock market today leaned toward improvement for the third successive session but top gains of fractions to around a point in the leaders were shaded by late profit selling.

Steels, aircrafts, and rails displayed about the best climbing power in the early proceedings. Heaviness in American Telephone tended to slow the recovery near the final hour. Transactions amounted to about 300,000 shares.

Foreign news had no particular bearing on price movements. Speculative contingents again engaged in lively conjecture as to scope and direction of the Administration's forthcoming program for handling inflation. Many market followers meanwhile looked for opportunities to lighten commitments.

Among the stocks carrying plus marks most of the day were General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Montgomery Ward, Douglas, Curtiss-Wright, Boeing, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville, Union Carbide, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Chesapeake & Ohio and Great Northern.

Brewster Aeronautical was active in the curb around Monday's final. It dropped ¾ yesterday on the Navy's action in taking over the company's plant because of "dissatisfaction with the management."

Other curb stocks showing improvement included American Gas, Creole Petroleum, Fairchild Engine and Pennroad. Gulf Oil and Humble Oil dipped.

Rail Bonds Rise

Rail loans had the best following in today's bond market and a number of the carriers pushed up fractions to a point or more. General trends were mixed in other corporate departments near the final hour.

Performers on the upside included New Orleans, Texas & Mexico 4½s, Southern Railway 6½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Pere Marquette 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Childs Co. 6s, Maine Central 4s, Rock Island general 4s, Alleghany modified 5s, and International Telephone 5s.

Hesitant and moving narrowly were Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) 2¾s, Texas Co. 3s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3¼s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s.

U. S. Governments tended to hang back on the stock exchange and over the counter but changes generally were small.

Further buying helped a number of South American loans and Australian issues held steady.

Rise of 800 P. C. In Employment Of Women in Farming

WASHINGTON, (AP)—A special Agriculture Department survey on the farm labor situation indicated that employment of women in agriculture had increased more than 800 per cent during the past two years.

Approximately 13 per cent of all workers on 41,000 typical farms in the survey were found to be women. Two years ago women made up only 1.5 per cent of all workers.

This would indicate, officials said, that around 1,200,000 women were now employed as farm workers compared with only 143,000 two years ago.

"Farm women and girls," the department said, "have gone to work doing light chores, milking and light field work in many regions as regular male workers have left to take industrial jobs and to join the armored forces."

The shift to feminine workers was found to be heavy in South Atlantic, West North Central and Pacific Coast States. In the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, the Dakotas, Washington and Oregon as many as 20 per cent of all agriculture workers were reported to be women.

Despite reports of a growing shortage of agriculture workers, the Department said that the number of persons employed on farms on April 1 was only 97,000 less than a year ago. The number employed was said to be 9,483,000.

To meet the sharp competition from other industries, farmers made more than the usual seasonal increase in farm wage rates during the past month, the Department said. Rates were said to average 28 per cent higher than a year ago.

Erie Road to Buy Up Subsidiary Properties

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has given the Erie Railroad Company authority to purchase virtually all the property of 10 subsidiary companies and to assume the liability of the securities of two of them aggregating more than $10,000,000.

The subsidiaries are terminal, dock and real estate companies.

The securities covered by the order are $2,960,000 of New York, Lake Erie & Western Docks & Improvement Company, first mortgages 5 per cent bonds, and $7,500,000 of Long Dock Company consolidated mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds.

American Export Lines

NEW YORK (AP)—American Export Lines, Inc., reports for 1941 net profit of $13,699,498 after all charges, including taxes but exclusive of $986,462 realized on sale of capital assets. This compared with $7,660,901, exclusive of $1,089,727 on sale of capital assets, in 1940.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	2	39½	39¼	39½	Apr13
48¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	Apr17
7½	5¾	Adams Exp .60g	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Apr14
11¾	10	Addressog (1½e)	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
38⅛	30¼	Air Reduct (1a)	13	31½	30¾	31⅜	+ ½
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
6	3¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Apr20
17	10¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Apr17
223¼	173¼	Alleg Lud Stl 1⅛e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
5⅛	3⅜	Allen Indust (1)	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	124½	123½	124	—1½
12⅝	10⅜	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	
14¼	12¼	Allied Mills 1¼g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	Allied Strs (.15e)	15	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
81	67	Allied Str pf (5)	1	67	67	67	Apr18
30⅛	23½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	9	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
18¾	14¾	Alpha P Cem ⅛e	8	14⅞	14¾	14¾	Apr17
1½	½	Amal Leather	4	1	1	1	Apr14
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Ameroda Pet (2)	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	Apr20
23⅝	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	
48¼	25¼	Am Airlines 1½g	9	27¼	26¼	26½	— ¼
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr16
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch (¼e)	1	4	4	4	
33	25	Am Br Shoe(¼e)	4	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
13¾	11⅛	Am Cable & R	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Apr20
65¼	58	Am Can (4)	6	59	58¾	59	+ ¼
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	159¾	160	Apr20
33	25	Am Car & Fdy	1	25¼	25	25¼	Apr20
73¾	67	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	70	69¾	70	Apr11
20½	16⅛	Am Ch & C (⅛e)	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	70	70	70	Apr16
53⅜	41⅜	Am Colortyp .15e	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Apr16
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
22¾	17½	Am Crys S (1e)	6	17¼	17	17	
7⅜	⅝	Am Encaus Til	6	¾	¾	¾	Apr20
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
19¼	19	Am Export L ⅛e	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr20
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	1	18	18	18	Apr20
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	1	22	22	22	+ ½
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr20
32	26½	Am-Haw SS ¾e	6	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
3½	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr20
35⅛	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	7	35	35	35	Apr20
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	7	38	37½	38	Apr20
1¾	1⅛	Am Ice	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
29¼	25	Am Ice pf	3	29	29	29	Apr17
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	6	6	6	6	Apr17
10¼	7¼	Am Locomotive	2	7½	7½	7½	
89½	76	Am Loco pf 1¾k	1	77	77	77	+1
11½	9⅛	Am M & Fdy .80	7	10⅜	10½	10½	Apr20
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr17
23¾	16⅜	Am Metal (¼e)	6	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ⅛
½	½	Am Power & Lt	3	½	½	½	
26¼	15⅜	APL $6 pf (17⅜k)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Apr20
22	12½	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	13	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
12	10	Am Roll Mill ¼e	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (¼e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
43	37¾	Am Smelt (½e)	2	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	— ⅛
147	135⅞	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	135⅞	135½	135⅞	Apr20
34¼	29⅜	Am Snuff (1.60e)	2	29½	29⅜	29½	+ ⅛
20⅞	16½	Am St Fdrs(½e)	3	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
12	9⅜	Am Stores (⅓e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr18
8⅞	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	3	8	8	8	
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
97⅞	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	91⅜	89⅞	89⅞	Apr18
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19	19	19	Apr17
134⅜	113⅞	Am Tel & Tel(9)	19	114½	113½	113½	— ¾
49¾	34¼	Am Tob (1e)	17	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ⅞
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	13	36½	35¾	36½	+1
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	123½	123½	123½	
5	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	4	4	4	
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	7	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
116½	110	Am Viscose pf(5)	6	110⅜	110	110⅜	+ ⅜
31¼	17⅜	Am Water Wks	33	2	17⅜	17⅜	
70¾	45	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	45	45	45	Apr17
55⅜	33¾	Am Woolen	7	4	37⅜	4	+ ¼
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	3	60	60	60	+1
57⅜	33¾	Am Zinc L & S	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	Apr15
28⅜	24¼	Anaconda (½e)	27	24⅜	24½	24⅜	
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr18
10	8	Anchor Cap (1)	1	8	8	8	Apr17
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35	29	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	29	29	29	— ¼
111⅝	109	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Apr17
4⅜	3	Armour Ill	7	3⅝	3	3	
67½	53⅜	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	6	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
66	53	Arm Ill xf	1	53	53	53	Apr20
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¾e	2	22½	22½	22½	
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr20
4	3	Artloom (.67½g)	2	3	3	3	Apr16
6⅜	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	Apr17
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Apr20
83	64	Assd DG 2pf52¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25	20	Associates In (2)	2	24	24	24	Apr10
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	24	36	35⅜	37	+1
70	60⅛	Atch T&SF pf 5	7	66⅜	66	66	
26	20¼	Atl Coast L (1g)	7	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	22	22	Apr17
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	4	37	37	37	
23½	17⅛	Atl Refining (1)	1	104	104	104	Apr16
109¼	102½	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½e)	7	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	47½	47	47½	Apr20
70	50	Atlas Powd (¾e)	2	51	50¾	51	Apr 8
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr17
4⅛	3	Avia Corp (.10e)	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	

B

14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	6	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	9	3	3	3	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4½	4½	4½	
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5	5	5	Apr17
11⅜	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅞	Bath Ir W (½e)	3	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
19½	16⅛	Bayuk Cig (1½)	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Apr17
24½	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	71	Beech-Nut (4a)	4	74½	71	71	Apr17
73⅜	63¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	71¼	71¼	71¼	Apr18
16½	14⅜	Bell Airc (2g)	3	14⅞	14½	14⅞	Apr20
39⅞	32½	Bendix Av (2e)	6	34½	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅜
14	11	Benef Ind (.40e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
52	46½	Bent Ind pf (2½)	3	50	50	50	+1½
24¼	18¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	5	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
66⅞	56	Beth Steel (1½e)	7	57	56⅜	56⅝	+ ⅜
121	113½	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	113½	113½	113½	
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (1½e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Apr18
19¾	16	Black & D (1.60)	1	16	16	16	Apr16
7⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox .15e	4	5⅜	5¾	5¾	— ¼
14½	12¾	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Apr14
21⅛	15¾	Boeing Airplane	9	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	27	27	27	Apr20
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	14	14	14	Apr17
20⅜	18½	Borden Co (.60e)	2	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	9	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	2	1½	1½	1½	Apr20
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	Apr 9
13¼	11⅝	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	17	17	17	Apr15
9¼	7¾	Bridgeport B (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
18⅜	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	13	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅝	28½	28½	Apr17
43	31	Brkly-My 2.40	1	30	30	30	—1½
⅛	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr16
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr16
9¾	7¼	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
35	29	Brown Shoe (2)	3	30	29	29	Apr13
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	10	10	10	Apr20
8⅞	6⅝	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅜	Budd Mfg	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Apr20
7⅜	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	14½	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr16
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¾
26	20⅛	Bulova Wat (2)	3	21½	21½	21½	Apr17
19¼	16	Burling M (1.40)	1	16½	16½	16½	Apr20
55½	53	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54	54	54	Apr20
7⅛	6¼	Burr Add (.30e)	4	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	25	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
20⅝	19⅜	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr 7
3⅞	2⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	7	7	7	
12¼	10	Byron Jack (½e)	4	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛

C

19⅜	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Apr17
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	Apr14
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	¾	¾	¾	Apr20
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	9⅜	Campbell W ¼e	4	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
12½	9⅝	Canada Dry (.60)	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	Apr20
47⅜	33⅜	Canadian Pacific	11	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
37½	30⅛	Cannon Mills ½e	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
2¼	1¾	Capital Adm A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr20
27¾	24	Carpenter S ½e	2	24¼	24	24	Apr14
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	2	2½	2½	2½	Apr20
69	54¾	Case (J I) (7g)	1	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
42	31	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	31⅝	31	31	— ⅛
21¼	15½	Celanese (⅓e)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	16¼	Cent Aguirre 1½	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr20
21¼	13¾	Cent Foundry	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Apr20
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅝	2½	2½	Apr15
18	14⅞	Cent Violeta 1g	6	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ¼
3¼	2¼	Century Rib M	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr14
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
19	16¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	2	17	17	17	Apr16
17	15½	Champ P&F(¾e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r 30
⅞	⅝	Checker Cab	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr11
28¾	27⅜	Ches & Ohio (3)	13	28¾	28⅝	28¾	+ ⅜
98	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
4	2⅞	Ches Corp	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr15
1⅝	⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	¾	¼	¼	Apr20

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3⅛	Chi & E Ill A	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
23½	15⅜	Chi Great West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅜
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	6	10⅜	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
39¾	38	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	37	37	37	Apr20
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	51¼	50⅞	50⅞	Apr20
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apf17
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr20
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr15
93	83	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	Apr20
133	117	Chickasha (1)	1	12	12	12	
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr20
56¼	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	33	54⅜	54	54	+ ⅛
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	9½	9½	9½	Apr18
25	21⅝	City Stores	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Apr20
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	4	32	32	32	Apr16
29	23⅝	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	Apr17
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	4	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
36½	25¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	3	26¼	25¾	26¼	Apr20
79½	56½	Coca-Cola (¾e)	5	64	62½	64	+2
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59	59	59	Apr14
13⅜	11½	Colgate-P (½)	8	12⅛	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
105½	100	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Apr 2
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	3	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
18⅛	14¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr15
13½	8⅞	Colum Br A .30e	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
13¼	8⅞	Colum Br B .30e	2	9	8⅞	9	Apr20
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	33	33	33	+ ½
6⅜	5⅛	Columbia Pict	1	5½	5⅛	5½	Apr18
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	27	27	
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	7	61	61	61	Apr17
18⅞	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	5	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
100	91⅜	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	Apr20
25	20¼	Coml Inv Tr (3)	92	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	101	101	101	Apr14
9¾	8	Coml Solv (.55g)	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	
⅜	⅛	Com'th & South	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	25½	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
23¾	17½	Com Edis (1.80)	17	18½	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
33⅜	21¼	Conde Nast .40e	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
16½	12⅜	Congoleum-N (1)	6	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
21½	16½	Consol Airc (1e)	7	18⅛	18	18	
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	5¼	Cons Cop (¾g)	31	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
14	11¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	16	11⅝	11½	11½	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	13	82½	81¾	82¼	+ ½
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr15
9	7	Cons Film pf ½k	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	23	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
6⅛	5	Consol Oil (3½)	8	5⅛	5	5⅛	
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr16
53⅜	43⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	3	26	26	26	Apr17
96⅛	83¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	Apr18
13½	12	Container (½e)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
3¼	2⅜	Cont Baking	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅜
103½	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	Apr18
27¼	22	Cont Can (½e)	4	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
42	32	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	33¼	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
34	31¼	Cont Motors .10e	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	
24	17½	Cont Oil Del ¾e	11	18⅛	18	18	
197⅛	173⅜	Cont Steel (¼e)	1	173⅜	173¼	173⅜	Apr20
12½	8¾	Cop'weld S (.80)	7	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Apr20
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	5	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ⅜
33⅜	27⅜	Coty Inc (½g)	1	3	3	3	Apr20
⅜	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr15
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	14	14	14	Apr17
8	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	1	7	7	7	Apr14
19½	16⅛	Crown C&S ¼e	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Apr18
41	32	Crown C pf (2¼)	1	34½	34½	34½	Apr20
117	101½	Crown Zel (½e)	2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 4s 54-44	108.5	108.5	108.5
8 2½s 72-67	101.	101.	101.

New York City Bond

14 3s 80	103	103	103

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
15 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	79¼	78¾	79¼
5 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	66¾	66½	66¾
10 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	52½	52½	52½
9 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	42	42	42
18 Am&For Pow 5s 2030	64	64	64
4 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103⅝	103½	103½
10 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
3 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Am T Pdr cv 50	104	104	104
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105½	105½	105½
2 Atm Del 4s 57	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 Atm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
9 AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108½	108½
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	101¼	101¼	101¼
14 A C Line 1s 4s 52	81¼	80¾	81¼
2 A C Line cit 4s 52	67¾	67¾	67¾
5 A C Line 4½s 64	65⅝	63½	63½
1 A C Line 5s 45	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	35⅜	35½	35½
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31½	31½	31½
12 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48 st	60½	60	60½
33 B&O 95 st A	30⅞	30½	30⅞
17 B&O st C	30⅞	30½	30⅞
16 B&O 2000 st D	35¼	35⅛	35⅜
15 B&O 96 st F	30⅞	30½	30⅞
75 B&O cv 60ct	30¾	30½	30¾
11 B&O 4s 48	25	24½	24½
24 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	59¾	59¾	59¾
20 B&O S W 50 st	52½	53¾	52½
3 Bell TP 5s 48 B	42¼	42¼	42¼
9 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 Beth Stl 3s 60	105⅝	105	105
1 Boston&Me 5s 67	101	101	101
13 Boston&Me 4s 70	78	78	78
1 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	39⅞	39½	39½
20 Buf R&P 57 st	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Bur C R&No 5s 34	74	74	74
4 Can Sou 5s 62	82	82	82
11 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
16 Can Pac 5s 54	87½	87½	87½
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	83½	83½	83½
20 Can Pac 4s perp	69	69	69
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	6	6	6
15 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	17¾	17½	17¾
3 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	59½	59½	59½
28 Cen Pac 5s 60	57⅛	56¼	56¾
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76¼	75¾	75⅞
20 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	96¼	96	96
4 Cen R R N J 5s 87	19	19	19
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	86¾	86⅝	86⅝
1 Champion P&P 4¾s 50	105.	105.	105.
7 C&O 3½s 96 D	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	102¼	102¼	102¼
129 Chi & Alton 3s 49	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
6 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	77½	77	77
4 CB&Q 4s 58	69½	69⅜	69½
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝
1 Chi & E Ill inc 97	86⅞	88⅜	88⅝
1 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	26½	26½	26½
7 ChGtWest 4s 88	39	39	39
5 Chi I & L 5s 47	66½	66½	66½
4 Chi I & L 5s 66	30½	30½	30½
105 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	9	9	9
58 CMSP&P 2½ 5s 2000	16¼	16¼	16¼
14 CM&StP 4½s 89C	27	27	27
21 CMSP gen 4s 89	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
14 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	48¾	48½	48½
3 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33¾	33¾	33¾
16 Chi NW 4¾s 87	33¾	33½	33¾
55 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	33	33	33¼
7 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	2	2	2
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21¼	20½	20⅞
39 Chi & NW 4s 87	21¾	21¾	21¾
4 Chi & NW 3½s 87	33	32¾	33
27 CRI & P 4½s 52A	32¼	32¼	32¼
38 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	15¼	15	15¼
61 CRI & P 4s 88	33⅛	33	33⅛
3 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	25¼	25¼	25¼
49 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	14	13¾	14
1 Ch Un-Sta 3¼s 63	106½	106½	106½
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	98	98	98
6 Childs Co 5s 43	96	96	96
1 Cin Gas & El 3½s 56	45	44¾	45
28 CCC&StL 4½s 77	108½	108½	108½
3 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	51½	51½	51½
8 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	83¾	83¾	83½
7 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	70½	70½	70½
19 Col&So 4½s 80	64¼	64	64
8 Columbia G 5s 52 May	23½	23½	23½
1 Columbia G 5s 1952	87	86¼	86¼
2 Col&So Gt E 3½s 70	84	84	84
5 ComMack Inc 5½s n	107½	107½	107½
3 Comiwith Ed cv 3¼s58	107	107	107
8 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103¾	103½	103⅝
18 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Con Edis 3½s 58	104½	104½	104½
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	88	88	88
2 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
1 Curtis Pub 6s 36	92¾	92¾	92¾
6 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106¼	106	106
22 D & R G 4½s 36	58	57½	58
30 D & R G 4s 36	17¾	17¾	17¾
10 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
14 D & R G W cst 5s 78	17¾	17¾	17¾
10 Det Ed 3s 70	104	104	104
20 Erie 4½s 2015	47¾	47¼	47¾
14 Erie 4s 9 5	92¼	92	92¼
4 Fairbanks Morse 4½ 56	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
8 Firestone T&R 3s 61	96½	96¼	96½
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	11	11	11
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
4 Gen-Stl Cast 5½s 49	97¼	97¼	97¼
4 Goodrich 4½s 56	100½	100½	100½
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
11 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	39½	39½	39½
11 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	96¼	96¼	96¼
26 G R & W cv deb B	9⅝	9½	9⅝
6 Gulf St Stal 4½s 61	105	105	105
12 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	80	80	80
16 Hudson Coal 5s62A	44	44	44
11 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46½	45¾	45¾
53 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13¾	13½	13½
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
17 Ill Cen 4s 52	47¾	47¾	47¾
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	48½	48⅛	48⅛
41 Ill Cen rfg 4½ 55	47⅜	46⅝	47⅜
11 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	46½	46¼	46½
5 Ill Cen 5s 55	46½	46¼	46½
24 I&CSL&NO 5s 63A	51¾	51¾	51¾
19 ICG&StL&NO 4½s 63	47	46¾	46¾
10 Inland Stl 3½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
37 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	19	18¾	18¾
16 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	29¼	28⅝	29¼
2 Int Paper 5s 55	105	104½	104½
1 Int Paper 5s 47	103½	103½	103½
15 Int Rys C A 5½s 48	98½	98⅜	98⅜
1 Int T&T 5s 55	52½	52¼	52¼
1 James F&Clea 4s 59	49½	49½	49½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Jones&LaughS3¾s'61	95	95	95
5 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
20 K C South 5s '50	69⅝	69½	69½
6 K C South 3s '50	60	60	60
2 K C Term 4s '60	109⅛	109	109
7 Lac Gas 5½s '53	77	76½	77
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	77	77	77
5 Lac Gas 5s '42	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
7 L S & M S 3½s '97	81½	81½	81½
7 Leh & N Y 4s '45	76	76	76
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	80	80	80
6 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	64½	64½	64½
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	66	66	66
5 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	49¼	49¼	49¼
7 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50⅞	50¼	50¼
12 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	44	43¼	44
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	39½	39	39½
43 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	37½	36⅜	36⅜
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	58⅝	58	58
1 Ligret & M 5s 51	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	95⅞	95⅜	95⅜
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	95	94½	95
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	121	121	121
1 Maine Cen 5s 78	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
1 Marion St Shov 6s 47	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
4 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	81	81	81
1 Mc & S L cn 5s 34 ct	87⅜	83¼	83¼
7 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	123¼	123¼	123¼
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	123¼	123¼	123¼
59 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	123¼	123¼	123¼
23 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	39½	39⅜	39⅜
59 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	21¼	20½	21¼
26 M-K-T 4½s 78	35	34½	35
67 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	42	41⅞	42⅛
41 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	22	22	22
10 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1⅜	1⅜
8 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	30⅞	30¾	30¾
124 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	31	30⅝	30¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
32 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	31	30⅞	30⅞
36 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	31¼	31¼	31¼
37 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30⅞	30¾	30¾
2 Mon WPa Pub Sv 6s 65	111	111	111
4 Mont Pow 3½s 66	104¼	104¼	104¾
6 Mor & Essex 5s 55	44	43½	44
35 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	39½	38	39½
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	39⅝	40
4 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞
6 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Nat Steel 3s 65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 New Eng Tel T 3s 52	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	78½	78¾	78¾
3 N O Pu Sv 5c 52A	108⅜	106¾	106¾
1 N O Tr Term 4s 53	78¼	78	78
1 NO Tr&M 5½s 54	51	50½	51
21 NO Tex&M 5s 55	51	51	51
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	48¼	48	48¼
8 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	48	47¾	48
6 NO Tex&M 5s 56C ct	46½	46½	46½
6 NO TP&W 4½s 56	46½	45½	46
1 NY&Harl 3½s 2000	103½	103½	103½
8 NY&Putnam 4s 93	43½	43¼	43¼
32 NYC rfg 5s 52018	54	53¾	53¾
10 NYC 4½ 2013 A	49	48⅝	48⅜
8 NYC cn 4s 98	52¾	52½	52¾
1 NYC cv 3½s 52	56¼	56	56¼
5 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	58½	58½	58½
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	1½53¼	53½	53½
7 NYChi&St L 6s 50	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 NY Chi&St L 5s 74A	81	80½	80⅞
18 NY Chi&St L 4½s 78	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107½	107½	107½
6 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	62	62	62
8 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	56¾	56½	56½
1 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41¾	41¼	41¼
16 NYNH&H 4s 67	54¼	54	54
14 NYNH&H 4s 67	39	39	39¼
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	34⅜	34⅜	34½
1 NYNH&H 3½s 47	34½	34½	34½
9 NYNH&H cn 3½s 47	32½	32½	32½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	32½	32½	32½
5 NY O & W gn 4s 55	21¾	21½	21¾
2 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	2	2	2
1 NY&Bost 4½s 47	32½	32½	32½
4 NL&O Pow 5s 53	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
16 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	110½	110½	110½
2 Norf & W 4s 96	123¾	123½	123¾
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	125½	125½	125½
31 Nor Pac 4s 2047	101½	101½	101½
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	67¾	67½	67⅝
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58	58	58
11 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	58½	58¼	58¼
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	75	74¾	75
1 Nor Sta Pow 4½s '64	43	43	43
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	110	110	110
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108	108	108
8 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
44 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	103¼	103	103¼
1 Pac G&E 3½s '66	94½	94½	94½
1 Pac G&E 4s '64	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Pac Mo 2d 5s '38	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	86	86	86
1 Pen Co 4s 63	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6 Pen P&L 4¼s 74	102	102	102
3 Pen P&L 3½s 69	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	119½	119½	119½
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	102¾	102	102
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 84	89⅛	88⅞	89
1 Pen RR 3¼s 70	98¾	98¼	98⅛
2 Pen RR 3¼s 52	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 Peoria & E 4½s 90	84½	84½	84½
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	59¾	59¾	59¾
8 Pere Marq 4½s 80	71½	71½	71½
7 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	62¾	62¾	62¾
5 Phila Co 4½s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67	92¼	92¼	92¼
7 Phil El 2¾s 71	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
12 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	8¼	8¼	8¼
8 PCC&StL 4¼s'77	28	27¾	27¾
1 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	101	101	101
2 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	61	61	61
1 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	61½	61½	61½
2 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	90½	90½	90½
14 Readg 4½s 97A	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Readg 4½s 97B	80	79½	79½
1 Rep Ter Cen 4s 51	79¾	79¼	79¼
1 Republic Steel 4s 61	102½	102½	102½
16 Repub Steel 4½s 56	103	102½	103
21 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39		102⅞	103
26 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	49¼	48	49
10 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	21¾	20¾	21¼
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	73¼	73¼	73¼
31 St L S F 5s 50 B	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
48 St L&S F 4½s 78	17¾	17¾	17½
25 StLSF4½s 78 ct st	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜
32 St L&SF 4s 50	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 St P&KC Sh L4½s41	16¼	16	16⅜
16 SA&A Pass 4s 43	10¼	10¼	10¼
100 11-32	11-32	100⅛	100⅛
23 Seab A L cn 6s 45	10	9¾	10
3 SeaAlFla 6s 35	9	9	9
1 SeaAlFla 6s35Bct	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	7¾	7½	7⅝
20 So Bell T&T 3s 79	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
23 Sou Pac 4½s 68	106	106	106
13 Sou Pac 4½s 81	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜
193 So Pac 4½s 69	53¾	53⅜	53⅜
1 So Pac rfg 4s 55	53¾	53½	53½
37 So Pac cit 4s 49	69⅞	69½	69⅝
12 So Pac 3¾s 46	63⅜	63¼	63¼
	85½	85¼	85¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
44 St Pac 4½s Ore 77	56¾	55⅞	56⅜
2 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜
3 South Ry 6½s 56	01¼	01	91¼
6 South Ry gen 6s 56	86⅛	86	86⅛
16 South Ry cn 5s 94	90⅝	90½	90⅝
12 South Ry gen 4s 56	67	66¼	66¼
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	110½	110½	110½
38 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105½	105½	105½
10 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	105½	105¼	105¼
38 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Tex Corp 3s 59	105½	105¼	105½
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	101	101	101
5 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
28 Third Ave rfg 5s 60	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞
10 Third Ave 4s 60	51	51	51
12 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 Un Pac 3½s 80	104¾	104⅜	104¾
9 Unit Drug 5s 53	92¾	92½	92½
3 U S Steel 2.20s 50	101	101	101
3 U S Steel 2.35s 52	101¼	101⅛	101½
3 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	95⅞	94¾	95⅞
19 Utah P&L 5s 44	95	94⅛	95
1 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	110	110	110
31 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	107⅜	107½	107⅝
2 Wabash 4s 81 wi	35¼	35¼	35¾
11 Walwrth 4s 55	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
5 Warner Bros 6s 48	88¼	88	88¼
16 Warren Bros 6s 41	100	99⅝	99⅝
10 West Shore 4s 2361	101½	101	101½
1 Westn Md 5½s 77A	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜
3 Westn Md 4s 52	98	98	98
2 Westn Pac 1st 4s 46	90	90	90
28 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	28	28	28
4 Western Un 5s 51	84½	84½	84½
3 Western Un 5s 60	81	81	81
5 Western Un 4½s 50	80½	80½	80½
17 West Elec Mfg 2½s 51	101⅝	101½	101⅝
1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92	92	92
6 Wis Cen 4s 49	44¾	44¾	45
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102	102	102
14 Young S & T 3½s 60	100½	99¾	99¾

Foreign Bonds

3 Argentine 4½s 71	73½	73½	73½
7 Australia 5s 55	58	57½	58
1 Australia 5s 57	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 Australia 4½s 56	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 Australia 4½s 54	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Australia 4s 58	31¼	31	31¼
28 Belgium 6s 55	28	28	28
8 Brazil 8s 41	28	28	28
8 Brazil 6½s 26-57	23	23	23
10 Brazil 6½s 27-57	23	23	23
15 Buen A 4½s 57	56¾	56¼	56¼
5 Canada 5s 52	100⅞	100¾	100¾
4 Canada 3¼s 61	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5 Canada 2¾s 45	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
4 Canada 2¾s 44	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	99⅛	99⅛	99¼
15 Chile 7s 42 asd	15	15	15
2 Chile 6s 60	14½	14½	14½
23 Chile 6s 61 Jan Asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14½	14½	14½
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	14½	14½	14½
5 Chile 6s 62asd	14½	14½	14½
5 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	44¾	44¾	44¾
10 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	44¾	44¾	44¾
22 Colomb 3s 70	34¾	34¾	34¾
34 Cuba 4½s 77	21	21	21
2 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	98¼	98¼	98½
2 Mex 10 4s asd 45	80	79¾	79¾
1 Norway 4½s 65	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Panama 3¼s 94A st	53	52½	53
21 Peru 1st 6s 60	60	60	60
21 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	11¾	11	11¾
2 Poland 4s 50	11	11	11¾
10 Rio de Jan 8s 46	7¼	7¼	7¼
12 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	14¾	14½	14¾
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	30	29¾	30
1 Serbs Cit Sl 8s 62	55¼	55¼	55¼
17 Uru ext 3¾s 4s4¼s 79	44	43¾	44
1 Uru 3½s 84	54½	54	54¼
	42	42	42

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 4,756,000; previous day, 5,601,600; week ago, 9,526,800; year ago, 6,806,400; two years ago, 4,982,000. Jan. 1 to date, 759,263,350; year ago, 717,073,125; two years ago, 536,100,800.

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Company	Rate	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Aetna-Stand Eng	50c	June 15	May 25
Paton Mfg Co	$1	May 29	May 31
South Bend Lathe	$1	May 29	May 15

Accumulated

Sav & A Ry 5 pf	$4.04	Apr. 27	Apr. 9

Liquidating

Lebanon Stl & Iron	75c	Apr. 29	Apr. 27

Reduced

Harbison Walk Rf	25c	June 3	May 11

Regular

Am Distil pf	25c	S May 1	Apr. 22
Cent Ohio Lt & Pr Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q June 1	May 15
Chic, Wilmington & Fr Coal Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q May 1	Apr. 21
Do pf	$1.50	Q Aug. 1	July 20
Duplan Corp 8 pf	$2	Q July 1	May 11
Equitable Trust Co (Wilmington, Del.)	25c	Q May 1	Apr. 25
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co 6 pf A	$1.50	Q June 1	May 15
Gen Cigar Co Inc 7 pf	$1.75	Q June 1	May 15
Hussman-Lig Co	15c	Q May 1	Apr. 22
Motor Fin Corp	25c	Q May 19	May 16
Paton Mfg Co, Ltd 7 pf	$1.75	Q June 15	May 31
Reed-Prentice Corp Do 7 pf	$1	Apr. 30	Apr. 17
Rustless Iron & Steel Corp Do $2.50 conv pf 62	87½c	Q July 1	May 31
St L Screw & Bolt Co Do 7 pf	15c	June 1	May 15
Sec Ins Co N Hav	$1.75	Q May 1	Apr. 25
Sec Trust Co (Rochester)	35c	Q May 1	Apr. 25
Sierra Pac Pow Co Do 6 pf	40c	Q May 1	Apr. 28
Stein & Co 7 pf	$1.50	Q May 1	Apr. 21
Third Nat Bank (Nashville)	25c	May 15	May 1
	$2	Q May 1	Apr. 27

West Coast Salmon Pack Large

SAN FRANCISCO—Total Pacific Coast salmon pack last year rose 41 per cent over 1940, according to the Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco. Among the various varieties, there was a sharp increase in the canning of pink salmon, whereas the choice red variety showed a material decline. Other increases in 1941 as compared with 1940 occurred in sardines, oysters, crabs, frozen fish, and fish oil and meal. Declines occurred in the pack of tuna, mackerel, clams, shad and roe, and cured herring.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8¾	10
American Barge Line Co	9¾	11¼
American Hardware Co	18½	20½
American Wringer Co	79¾	
†Amoskeag Company	3	4
†Amoskeag Company pf	19	
*Appleton Company	84¾	
†Appleton Company 7 pf	27¾	30½
Applied Arts Corp	105½	
Arlington Mills	2	2½
Arnold Print Works	37¾	40¾
Atlas Plywood Corp	11¾	12¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	21¾	24¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	½	¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	12¾	14
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	17¾	20¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	104½	
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	8	9½
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	58¾	58¾
Boston Wharf Company	99½	
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	15¾	17¾
Brown Co	27½	29¾
Brown Co pf	1.20	1.70
Campbell A S Co Inc	23	25¾
Central Railway Signal A	3½	4½
Chapman Valve Manufac	39¾	39¾
Collyer Insulated

Government Sees Illegality in ImportantPatent Agreements

Taxes Halve N. J. Utility Quarter's Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Stockholders of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey were told at the annual meeting by Thomas N. McCarter, chairman of the board, that taxes had cut the concern's net income in half in the first quarter of the year, contrasted with the like period of 1941.

"In giving out the figures for the quarter, Mr. McCarter declared he would be absolutely frank about the situation. He said that the public utilities of the country are "having a very hard time and nothing is to be gained by not admitting it. We might as well tell the whole story," he added, "and let you know just where things are at."

May Not Cover Dividend

Net income in the March quarter, he stated, was $4,854,391 or 43 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $7,049,176 in the first quarter of last year. He explained that taxes for the current year have been accrued on the basis of 45 per cent normal tax and 60 per cent excess profits tax. On this basis, he added, the best estimate of earnings for the entire year 1942 will be between $1.60 and $2 a common share. However, he declared, if the Treasury's present proposal of 55 per cent normal and 75 per cent excess profits should be enacted into law the corporation would fail by a "substantial margin" to cover the present $1.20 common stock dividend rate.

Although the Public Service system generated 15 per cent more electricity, 9 per cent more gas and carried 20 per cent more passengers on its bus and trolley lines during the first quarter of this year, Mr. McCarter said, the resultant gain in gross revenues, totaling more than $3,800,000, was more than absorbed by higher operating costs and a very substantial increase in taxes.

Sees No Relief

Mr. McCarter warned stockholders not to expect any relief through the medium of increased rates for electric and gas service.

He also challenged the "prudent investment" theory of utility valuation for rate-making purposes and pledged to spend the remaining years of his life, if necessary, fighting off any governmental attempt to apply the theory to the public service system. What prudent investment is, he asserted, "has not been defined by the courts as yet."

Canada's Victory Loan Subscriptions Reach $997,000,000

OTTAWA (CP)—Final reports on the Second Victory Loan indicate total subscriptions of $997,503,300 from 1,681,525 individual subscribers—one in every 6.8 of Canada's population—the National War Finance Committee under chairmanship of G. W. Spinney announced.

In the First Victory Loan in June, 1941, one in every 12.02 subscribed.

Original objective of the Second Victory Loan, books of which were open three weeks starting Feb. 16, was $600,000,000, a figure subsequently increased to $900,000,000. It was the largest of all Canadian war loans.

Subscriptions in the special "employee" campaign numbered 819,699. This branch of the drive covered factories, stores and business houses throughout Canada.

In the loan last June, for $600,000,000, total cash subscriptions amounted to $710,958,950. Cash subscriptions to the $300,000,000 loan in September, 1940, were $324,248,300 and to the first loan of the present war, in January, 1940, cash subscription were $321,276,850 compared with a $200,000,000 objective.

The report on the second victory loan was issued after weekend meetings of the war finance committee to study ways of increasing public investment in war securities. It did not give figures for cash and conversion subscriptions.

Last March 11, when total subscriptions were listed at $979,217,100, it was reported that conversions amounted to $152,118,000.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 11
Union Savings Bank	May 11
Warren Institution for Savings	May 11
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 20
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20

Public Seen Misled About Oil Concerns Pre-War Patent Deals

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Corporation lawyers here who have been following the recent anti-trust and "cartel" charges of the Department of Justice against leading corporations opine that no business-baiting program in a generation has been so effective in confusing the public and in popularizing misimpressions and false deductions about American business as this one. New lows, it is felt, are being reached in malicious innuendo and downright mis-statement.

The immediate and ostensible occasion for the current hearings, it is felt, is the need for cutting away legal red tape so that patents of importance can be released to the arms program. The government should be able to lay hands on a patent just as on a man or a factory, if the owners through selfishness, pig-headedness, or alien sympathies have been withholding it. But this, it is felt, should be a comparatively simple matter of statute-writing without fanfare or business baiting.

Create Impression of Treason

Instead it appears that the occasion is being used to spread the impression of sinister tieups by which American corporations have treasonably withheld patents or processes as either dupes or willing agents of the German Government.

In fact the actual charges do not gee with the purpose which the Senate Patent Committee has in hand. For in at least the first three major cases—Standard Oil of New Jersey (rubber), Aluminum Corporation (magnesium) and General Electric (cemented tungsten carbide cutting tips for machine tools) the charge is not made that the corporations are holding up the war effort or holding out the patents, but merely that their course of action in years previous to the war had the effect of retarding the nation's preparedness for war.

The impression conveyed, however, is treason and this impression is rammed home into the newspaper headings and front-page story leads by members of Congress officiating at or attending the hearings. Such treasonable charges have more news value than the answers. It is not, for instance, generally known that the Jersey consent decree did not find Jersey guilty of retarding the synthetic rubber program. That charge was in the indictment, but Jersey officials refused to sign a consent decree until it was cut out.

Since the charges do not fit the bill, the conjecture here is that the co-operation of Justice with the Bone Patent Committee has a less direct purpose. Three weeks ago, through an exchange of letters between the President and Justice officials, it was announced that, subject to the President's last word, anti-trust prosecutions which might delay the arms program should be postponed.

Many Mis-statements Accepted

The effect of the current "cartel hearings" however, might easily be to cancel the effect of these letters. High up on Justice' list of indictments were Jersey, Aluminum and General Electric. The effect of the hearings might be to build up such a public feeling against these corporations that it might be quite uncomfortable for the President to give the word to postpone.

One of the most unfortunate aspects of the matter is the large proportion of the specific charges to which the attacked corporation returns only the simple answer, "it is not true." Propaganda experts long ago learned that a certain proportion of mis-statements, however incorrect, are accepted by the public as true, and the correllary that the larger the mis-statement the better charce it has to find at least some believers.

A brief resume follows below of the actual course of conduct of Jersey, Aluminum, and General Electric for which they were attacked. The cases show a remarkable similarity.

A generation ago the Jersey officials had no interest in synthetic gasoline research on account of the United States' superb crude reserves. They became interested, however, just after World War I when a scare developed lest the supply of new proven reserves run out, and crude went to $3.50 and lubes to $6 a barrel. They then turned their chemists to look for a synthetic process.

Meantime, however, the Germans had been actively exploring synthetic possibilities, due to the scantiness of Germany's oil reserves. IG-Farben's chemists forged far ahead of the rest of the world.

Money vs. Patents

So in 1929 Jersey signed a deal with IG for a patent and research pool. IG had lots of patents and not much money. Jersey had few synthetic gasoline patents but lots of money so it sweetened the deal with $30,000,000 of cash. The deal, far from being kept a secret, was described in Jersey's annual report to stockholders and subsequent amendments and changes have been periodically so reported.

Such a deal is a gamble out of which only time will tell which side gets the most. Jersey did not get the expected advantage (from synthetic gasoline) but got other unexpected ones. For a year or two after it was signed, the East Texas oil field came in and crude oil dropped to 10 cents a barrel and has since fluctuated somewhere between $1 and $1.35, making synthetic gasoline patents of little value. But included in the package Jersey got were patents which subsequently proved the research seed-corn for buna rubber, high-octane gasoline, and toluol. The buna patents were of little interest in a decade when natural rubber sold between 2½ and 20 cents a pound. The high-octane gasoline patents proved highly useful. The information on toluol was of little peace-time value, for this essential chemical ingredient for TNT has little peace-time market and that little is easily supplied as a by-product of modern coking ovens.

The post-1939 story is too complicated to detail here. Jersey kept the Joint Munitions Board informed of what it had in the way of synthetic rubber patents and know-how, but for reasons discussed on this page on April 3 little was done about it. It also proffered its toluol know-how, but here the reception was different. Army Ordnance asked Jersey to make 20,000 gallons and turn them over to du Pont to see if the stuff was all right for TNT. It was, and out of that came the present synthetic toluol facilities.

Thinks U. S. Profited

Nobody will ever know whether Jersey or IG-Farben got the most out of the deal. But it is the opinion of Jersey officials that they did, and the United States did, and that if they had not made it the country would now be substantially less well fixed for at least three major items—synthetic rubber, high-octane gasoline, and toluol.

It must be remembered in this connection that IG-Farben is probably the world's most gigantic research agency. The Germans have for two generations been famous for their chemical research, mostly done by IG-Farben. Particularly since World War I the Germans worked harder and harder at synthetics and ersatz due to their own lack of oil, rubber, etc. So a deal with IG was presumably a pipe-line into the world's greatest pool of chemical know-how, even if in later years the German government had IG hold out on some of its secrets.

But instead of being thanked Jersey was indicted, Justice agents went through its files and took out or photostated 47,000 papers. Among them it found a note from an over-zealous subordinate who wrote his superior of how he had given a government official the runaround when he asked to see certain manufacturing processes. This meant nothing for the request came at the end of a visit originally invited by Jersey to see the product, not the process, and no official interest was ever shown in the process. Another similar note, found and aired in committee, told how a subordinate had told a prospective toluol customer the company had none to sell. This sounded bad, but it merely meant the company was not interested in selling its toluol to the public. It was at the time preparing the 20,000 gallons for the Ordnance Department experiment.

For approximately this course of conduct Jersey, its leading officials and certain of its corporate subsidiaries, were last month fined $500 apiece for violation of the anti-trust law and then held up to public condemnation before the Truman Committee.

The closely parallel stories of Aluminum and General Electric will be told in a subsequent article.

Russian War Loan Is Oversubscribed

MOSCOW (AP)—The Commissariat of Finance has announced that a state war loan for 10,000,000,000 rubles opened recently was oversubscribed by 68,000,000 rubles in two days and subscriptions still continue.

(The ruble has a nominal value of about 19 cents but special conditions surrounding its purchasing power make accurate conversion into dollars impossible.

Du Pont Quarter Net $1.18 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. reported earnings in the first quarter amounted to $1.18 a share on the common stock after charges, taxes and provision of $6,000,000 for contingencies.

In the first quarter of 1941 earnings equalled $1.77 a common share after charges, taxes and $3,500,000 for contingencies.

Coin-Operated Machine Maker Penalized by WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Mills Novelty Company of Chicago, producers of coin-operated machines which show moving pictures accompanied by music, has been penalized for alleged violation of priority orders.

The War Production Board accused the company of "illegally diverting" substantial amounts of aluminum, copper and steel from war uses and of turning out 2,332 amusement and gaming machines in excess of its allotted quotas.

The violations took place between December 22 and February 7, WPB said.

The penalties imposed include the refusal of all priority aid until July 10. In addition, the company is enjoined from selling any of the machines manufactured in excess of quota until that date, and the number of amusement machines which it may produce this month was curtailed.

Tri-Continental Assets

NEW YORK (AP)—Tri-Continental Corp., an investing firm, reported net assets as of March 31 equalled $92.37 per share of preferred stock, against assets equal to $101.21 a preferred share as of Dec. 31, 1941.

Carrier Group Hits Seizure Of T. P. & W.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When the Government seized the 239-mile Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, following vain attempts to persuade its president, George McNear, to arbitrate a dispute with employees, it seized a perennial "hot potato," the question of government ownership or operation of the railroads.

Entirely aside from the issues involved in the controversy between Mr. McNear and his workers, the act of seizure by the Government was considered a cue for a vigorous attack by the Transportation Association of America, an independent group formed chiefly to fight just this thing, government ownership or operation of the railroads.

The Association's position is summed up in these words in a statement made public soon after the seizure: "There is more involved here than a small railroad and a mere handful of employees. What was done here might well be made the pattern after which seizures of greater properties would be embarked upon."

Questions Legal Processes

The Association, however, does not argue the virtues or evils of government ownership, but only the legal processes by which in this particular case the Government came into operative possession of the road.

Assurance by Washington that the road's operation—ownership is not involved at all—would be turned back to Mr. McNear as soon as the dispute with the workers could be ironed out, does not satisfy the Association, which reveals in this case, as it has in other contacts with government in such matters, its wholehearted distrust of the present Administration.

Some observers say that here is an illustration of how the ultra-liberal policies pursued by the New Deal have created not only opposition but a tendency to lean over backward in resisting or meeting its actions. Ordinarily, some believe, temporary government control of such property in wartime would not stir such ardent opposition. A belief held firmly in some quarters, though, that the New Deal has somewhere on the back of its planning shelf a program of government operation of the railroads leads more or less naturally to an attitude of deep and perpetual suspicion.

Calls Seizure "Unjustified"

The Association does not take sides on the labor argument. It simply says that the Government did not exhaust available means of conciliation before jumping in and taking over. Harsh words have passed between J. A. Gordon, president of the Association, and Wayne L. Morse, one of the public members of the National War Labor Board. Mr. Morse holds that the association has misrepresented the facts, and chides it for supporting Mr. McNear "in his unpatriotic stand." Mr. Gordon says Mr. Morse fails to show how and where they have been misrepresented and calls the seizure "hasty and unjustified."

Late in 1940 the railroad union asked for changes in pay and working rules. The management offered counter proposals. They failed to agree. They tried mediation and that failed. Both sides refused arbitration. The Union then called a strike for Dec. 6. This was deferred at the request of the mediation board and all were called to Washington. Mediation failed again, but at this stage the unions agreed to arbitration, though management still refused.

The Association says that so far the procedure was strictly in accord with the Provisions of the Railway Labor Act, under which it is claimed such railroad disputes must be handled. But here the point of disagreement on procedure arose. The Railway Act provides merely that at this step the President "may" appoint an emergency committee to study the problem, which committee may then make recommendations, which recommendations may or may not be followed by the disputing parties.

Association's Objections

Such a process from that point on would take from two to three months. The Federal authorities contend that they were justified then, because of the war emergency, because of the importance of the railroad to the war effort, because of the danger of further delay, and because of the evident futility of carrying the matter further under the Railway Labor Act, in proceeding under provisions of the act of Jan. 12, 1942, setting up the National War Labor Board.

This board then tried mediation and failed. Management still declined to arbitrate. The board President then took over the road.

The Association sides with Mr. McNeal in holding that the prosisions of the Railway Labor Act had not been "exhausted" as they claim is required by law before resort can be had to other means of settlement. The Government holds that because appointment of a Presidential board is not mandatory, the usable machinery of the labor act process had been exhausted.

The Association, though, appears to base its objections on two not altogether related points.

In its statement of April 8 it says: "Only one question can be raised; whether the War Labor Board really had authority to order arbitration."

At another point in this statement it says, however: "Seizure by the Government should have been based on a showing that there was a substantial interference with interstate traffic and more especially with war traffic."

And Mr. Gordon, in his letter to Mr. Morse, said: "We can see no possible defense for the action taken by your board UNLESS it was shown that the T. P. & W. was essential to the war effort."

The Association quotes Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, as saying that the road was not essential to the war effort.

What of Government Ownership

Government representatives hold, though, that regardless of any statement, or the intent of such a statement, by Mr. Eastman or others, the road was shown by a study of its traffic and the potential traffic to be important to the war effort. Like one lone squad of soldiers, the road in itself might not be "essential" to the war effort, it is pointed out; but certainly if it contributes something, it is a part of the effort and, like the squad of soldiers, not to be allowed to be made ineffective. The President was convinced that continued operation of the road was highly desirable, so much so as to warrant strong remedial action.

The fine legal points involved do not seem to have a direct bearing, though, on the question of government ownership or operation. If Government operation under any condition is right, further argument over these issues would seem purely academic. If such operation is basically wrong, the argument it would seem should be directed at that one issue.

At any rate the government ownership "hot potato" is being juggled again, though it may not appear from where the public sits to be just that sort of an act. Neutral observers hold that it would be as wrong for private enterprise to obstruct any government effort aimed sincerely at contributing to the war effort, as it would be wrong for government to use the war emergency as a means of driving in a wedge for future prosecution of a government ownership campaign, if there is such a thing contemplated.

Curtiss-Wright War Work Soars in '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Curtiss-Wright Corp., shipped $373,083,364 of its products last year, an increase of 169 per cent over the 1940 total and the largest aggregate for any company in the industry during the period, G. W. Vaughan, president, said in his annual report just published.

Saying many facts were necessarily omitted because of war-time restrictions, Mr. Vaughan revealed that since 1938 Curtiss-Wright's production had risen approximately 11 times, the number of its employees 7 times and the floor areas of its plants 6 times.

Profits last year, the report showed, amounted to $25,717,511 compared with $15,746,873 in 1940.

Reviewing the continuing research being carried on by the company, Mr. Vaughan revealed that the company plans to build for the Army Air Force a cargo-transport plane made almost entirely of non-strategic materials.

Massachusetts Investors Share Asset Value Lower

Massachusetts Investors Trust reports an increase of 1,069 in the number of shareholders during the first quarter of this year to a total of 49,944 on March 31, 1942. There were 5,942,499 shares of the Trust outstanding on that date, an increase of 71,907 shares compared with 5,870,592 shares on Dec. 31, 1941. Net asset value amounted to $14.22 per share on March 31. At the close of last year it was $15.57 per share.

During the three months ended March 31, 1942, the Trust added one new stock to its portfolio, United Aircraft 5 per cent preferred. Holdings of five other stocks were increased, and holdings of six stocks were reduced, but none was eliminated from the portfolio.

Rubber Advisory Group

WASHINGTON (AP)—Formation of a mechanical rubber goods industry advisory committee has been announced by the War Production Board.

Heads Rubber Unit

Pach Bros.

John P. Coe

Named head of the new synthetic rubber division of the United States Rubber Co. Mr. Coe is also general manager of the company's Naugatuck chemical division. The company is planning to put into operation this year a huge plant in New England for the production of synthetic rubber, for which ground was broken last fall.

U. S. Discerns Illegality In Patent Pools

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Justice Department official testified that patent controls and production agreements between two United States companies restricted the output of a plastic glass essential for military aircraft, causing delay in filling orders.

The testimony was given by Walter R. Hutchinson, a special assistant to the attorney general, before the Senate Patent Committee during hearings on legislation which would enable the Government to take over patents needed for war production.

Mr. Hutchinson declared that Rohm and Haas Co., Philadelphia, and the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company used "illegal methods" to obtain complete control of the production of methyl methacrylate cast sheeting, needed for gun turrets, cockpit enclosures, windshields and other purposes on military planes.

These companies also, he declared, made agreements before the war with Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of Great Britain; I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany and Rohm and Haas, Darmstadt, Germany, by which production in this country was restricted, price competition was diminished, and exports to a number of now-Allied nations were prevented.

Rohm & Haas Company issued a statement at Philadelphia saying that its patent agreements were intended to develop rather than restrict production, and that "there is not now and never has been any shortage of this company's transparent methyl methacrylate plastic sheet for war purposes."

"From time to time we have been able to sell or offer surplus production to Britain, Russia and Australia," the company said. "Patent agreements referred to by the Department of Justice were necessary if we were to be free to develop these products."

Mr. Hutchinson said that the firms "erected an international cartel in one field of plastics by utilizing secret patent pools and cross licenses providing for restrictions on production, price fixing and elimination of potential competitors."

"Since the most important product covered by these patent agreements, that of methyl methacrylate cast sheeting," he added, "is an indispensable war material for the production of all military airplanes, it is imperative that all restrictive patent controls over this product be removed."

Stocks of Oil Increase During Month of February

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reports 2,691,000 barrel increase during February in total stocks of all oils.

Supplies amounted to 555,982,000 barrels on February 28 compared with 553,291,000 barrels on January 31.

February stocks were 2,211,000 barrels less than the same month last year.

Domestic production declined from 135,958,000 barrels in January to 120,918,000 barrels in February, but was 15,282,000 barrels higher than the previous February.

February 28 stocks of crude petroleum refinable in the United States totaled 260,844,000 compared with 253,531,000 on January 31 and 264,432,000 last January 28.

The bureau reported February motor fuel stocks at 105,395,000 compared with 98,291,000 barrels on January 31 and 93,920,000 on February 28, 1941. Domestic motor fuel production during February amounted to 51,612,000 barrels.

TULSA, Okla., April 21 (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 19,740 barrels to 3,560,205 for the week ended April 18, the Oil and Gas Journal said today.

OPA Fixes Price Of Paints, Varnishes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has taken steps to head off a threatened sharp increase in the price of oil paints and varnishes by freezing manufacturers' prices at the levels of April 12.

The temporary 60-day price order, effective Wednesday, may become a permanent price ceiling upon completion of a current OPA study of increased costs of labor, linseed oil and other materials.

The regulation covers producers' prices on all paints and varnishes containing linseed oil or any other drying oil. It includes housepaint, wall paint, interior flat paint, enamels, lacquer enamel, undercoats, floor and deck paint, barn and roof paint, shingle stain, oil stain, fillers, varnish and colors in oil.

South Carolina Power Properties Price Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—General Manager Robert M. Cooper of the South Carolina Public Service Authority has revealed here that after 18 months of the most painstaking cost estimation, a basic price of approximately $39,700,000 has been agreed upon between the Authority and the receivers of the South Carolina Electric and Gas Company and the Lexington Water Power Company and that the contracting parties were only awaiting the result of the pending Supreme Court action to conclude the sale.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED for school year of 1942-43, man to coach football, basketball, and assist with administration of athletic program in Midwest preparatory school; Christian Scientist required; man preferred who is not subject to immediate call for selective service. Box A-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHEF, willing to go anywhere; 5 yrs. Principia, 15 yrs. Univ. Wis.; grad. Amer. Rest. Inst.; Protestant, colored. Mr. Carson Gulley, Van Hise Hall, Madison, Wis.

PECANS

WILL ship prepaid 10 lbs. big, beautiful, medium shell Pecans anywhere in U. S. east of Rocky Mountains for $1.98. BAILEY'S TOURIST HOME, Dept. C, S. Camilla, Ga.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 397 West 55th St. (6K)—Sublet May-Oct.; living room, bedroom, dinette, kitchen; every convenience; all transportation.

SUNNY, cool, quiet, eight rooms, comfortably furnished; adjacent Columbia; immediate $100. Aiken, 411 W. 114th St., N. Y. C. UN. 4-4454.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BELFAST on Penobscot Bay, Maine—18-room original colonial house, modernized; attractive corner lot; 4 baths, 3 fireplaces; Timken burner; enclosed sun porch with sun deck above. Box F-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOODMERE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Beautiful home, brick-stucco house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, ½ acre grounds; two blocks station, 45 minutes center N. Y. C.; oil burner; cost $24,000.00, immediate sale $11,500.00. Owner 250 West 77th St., New York City (Apt. 201-A).

HOUSES TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Several desirable single and double houses now available; 8 rms., 2 baths; garages $100. Ellis and Bowditch, Kir. 8586.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office; part time; reasonable. (Office 1942) 11 West 42nd Street.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Newly decorated single and double room, near bus, Eighth Ave. subway; business people preferred. Call WI. 6-4757.

N. Y. C., 645 W. 160th St.—Extra large, attractive studio, adjoining bath; kitchen privileges; business woman; Protestant. GIBARD.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced middle-aged couple; wife cook, husband butler-chauffeur; home is on Canadian shore across from Buffalo; 2 in family; permanent position; references required; can arrange for interview in Toronto, Buffalo or at home. Address: JEN ELMS, Ridgeway, Ontario, Canada. Phone Ridgeway 203.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HAIRDRESSERS, exper.; salary and comm.; steady employment. Edna's Beauty Shop, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale, Mass. Par. 7342 eves. Blu. 1398.

HOUSEKEEPER, A-1 Cook, white Protestant; country home, family of 4 adults; references; Box 145, Port Washington, New York.

MAID, colored, with reference, sleep in; cook-housewoker; no laundry. 80 Clarendon Place, Hackensack, New Jersey. Hack. 2-5186.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COMPANION-SECRETARY—Position wanted by active man of 50 with wide business and secretarial experience, good stenographer; refers to license highest references, single and free to go anywhere. Protestant. Box C-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED woman desires position companion of companion-nurse. Protestant; refs. exchanged; travel. Box B-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FRENCH TEACHER. Tutoring English subjects through high school; native Swiss. Write Box B-12, S. 1550, 500 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES

REPAIRED—ELECTRIFIED
Vases—Statues—Objects of Art
JACK N. BURSTEIN
80 Washington Ave., Chelsea, Mass. CHE. 2719

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

THRIVING gift shop business, suburbs of Boston preferred; state location and price. Box C-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

APT. to sublet or share—two women, girls or couple; reduction, if desired, for light household duties. Quiet, pleasant, modernized. Convenient location. 629 W. 115th St. (Apt. 6-D), N. Y. C.

CAMERA SUPPLIES

CAMERAS Try our DEVELOPING and PRINTING. Work done in our own finishing plant. RALPH HARRIS CO., 47 Bromfield Street, Boston. LIB. 7142.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs. Custom made and ready to wear. Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna 6-2255.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 3 Bromfield St. LIB. 3911

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 MAIN ST., FLUSHING, N. Y. Authorized Agent for All Standard Brands since 1924. Telephone FL 9-6056

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

ORIENTALS Hand washing, repairing, permanent mothproofing. Com. 1885. Warren S. Hastrgan, 212-240a Newbury St., Boston.

RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. CITY ORIENTAL, 67 CARVER ST., BOSTON. HAN. 4150.

UNIFORMS

MAIDS' AND NURSES' UNIFORMS
JOSEPHINE FOLEY
39 Temple Place, Boston, 9th Floor LIB 3378

USED CARS WANTED

CASH FOR YOUR CAR
We are paying highest prices. HOOVER MOTORS, Park Sq., Boston. Hub. 7100.

WANTED

ALL ELECTRIC gas refrigerators bought, any amount. Pilgrim Refrigeration Company, 45-33 50th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y. HA. 9-1888.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 31 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 118 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

GOOD PRICES PAID IMMEDIATELY for individual pieces of Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware, Gold and Jewelry. Also complete Homes and Apartments. Will call anywhere if worth while.
CROWN ART, 128 W. 22 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2-7113

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

Let the Advertiser Know

that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9891.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box RCM (CSM, London, W. C. 1. are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

MISCELLANEOUS

MONOMARK—Permanent, confidential London address; letters redirected immediately; 5/- p. a.; royal patronage; capital £250,000. Write BM/MONO44, W. C. 1.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LESSONS in singing and voice production. Madam Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address: 64, Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. Tel. 33473.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, ENG., St. Nectans Hotel—Facing south, close to sea front; hot and cold running water; central heating.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5—Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking. H. and C. water. Well appointed. From 2½ gns. Phone Pro. 3357.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

REIGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 5 guineas weekly. Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel) Central heating, gas fires h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 30001.

SWITZERLAND

Berne—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld—Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

England

ACCRINGTON

Try TIPPING'S
The GROCER
for SERVICE and QUALITY
192 Blackburn Road
and
50 Abbey Street Tel. 2285

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

BLACKPOOL

MISS F. L. SPRING
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 1114

BOLTON

GLOVES WILFRED JOHNSON Oxford St & Market St

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Quality—Freshness—Purity Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions from
ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
44 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

CHESTER

J. COLLINSON & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DARLINGTON

BAKER-WHEELER
LADIES — CHILDRENS
SPECIALISTS IN POSTICHE HAIRDRESSER
BEAUTY CULTURE
SETTING
13 GRANGE ROAD
PHONE 3052

DERBY

ELSIE S. STATHAM
Ladies' Wear
Specialists in High Class COATS, COSTUMES, DRESSES, etc.
Under Personal Supervision
2, Strand Arcade, Derby
Tel. 4321

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

DERBY (Continued)

E. BEMROSE & CO.
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
NEW ADDRESS:
28, St. Peter's Churchyard
K SHOE AGENCY

DAVID S. BUTLER
Limited
Printing, Stationery, Office Equipment
5, IRONGATE Tel. 46058, Ex. 4

HALIFAX

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
3 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes
High-Class Furriers and Costumiers
LINDSAY
Exclusive Furs, Model Coats, Suits and Gowns, Bridal Ensembles
37, Commercial St., Halifax, 'Phone 2681

HARROGATE

G. BROWN
Ladies' and Children's Outfitter
9, Princes Square Tel. 5472

HUDSON BROS.
General Ironmongers and Fireplace Specialists
5, Cambridge Road Phone 3782
Near G. P. O.

HOCKNEY'S
Ladies' Hosiery and Knitwear Specialists
12-14, Cambridge Street.

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
22, Station Square, Harrogate.

HULL

TEL. 34615
OXTOBY & JOHNSON LTD.
Fishmongers and Poulterers
LICENSED DEALERS IN GAME
Paragon Square

KENDAL

H. & R. D. CURL
Fishmongers and Poulterers
45, Stramongate, Kendal

LEEDS

ISAAC STEPHENSON Ltd.
HIGH CLASS MEAT PURVEYORS

121 Kirkgate	Leeds
24 New Market Street	Leeds
233 Dewsbury Road	Leeds
5 Malvern Road	Leeds
129 Harehill Road	Leeds
414 Roundhay Road	Leeds
3 Headingley Lane	Leeds
26 Chapel Street	Halton
99 Godwin Street	Bradford

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd.
for
—COALS—
Phone 24428 for Prices
Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10

LIVERPOOL

COOPERS
Church Street
Purveyors of Groceries
to His Majesty King George VI

Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
54-56 Bold Street Royal 2612
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

Chas. Horne
Knitwear, Gloves, Hosiery, Millinery
Orchard Road St. Annes-on-Sea
Tel. 1066

ADAM HUNTER
61, The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea
LEATHER GOODS, GIFTS, BOOKS, STATIONERY
NOVELTIES of Many Kinds

THISTLETHWAITE & EDGAR
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road, West
St Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DICKSON & ROBINSON Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. Catalogue to guide you—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD.
CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES
"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
61 DEANSGATE

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
Six Model Rooms Two Acre Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St Ann's Place MANCHESTER

SHOES—
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

JOHN G. MILLER LTD.
L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick
COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
PHONE ARDWICK 2961

71 BRANCHES
Fresh from the factory
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
12, Market Street, Manchester.
24, Bradshawgate, Bolton.

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open
Tel. 26779
Neville Street
Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

MARSDENS GROCERIES
for FINE QUALITY

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
18 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

For a few Shillings
Kendall's
make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW FELLAS!
32, Milton Street, and 12, Lister Gate, Nottingham.

SAVOY STORES
EXCHANGE WALK
Vegetarian Foods

ROCHDALE

SENIORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls'
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
Own Materials Made Up.
Phone 3931 Yorkshire Street and Baillie Street Rochdale.

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Gleosop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 62719

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES
T. S. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. SHEFFIELD

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
125-137 West Street
Car Repairs
PANEL BEATERS—COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS
Phones 43262 and 25807

SOUTHPORT

J. COLLINSON & Co.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
for
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

MATTI & TISSOT
Chocolaterie, Confectionery and Cafe
For Highest Quality and Service
Chocolates and Confections Par Excellence
356-357, Lord Street, and 365, Lord Street

Crossword Quiz Answers

L	O	N	D	O	N		A	D	D	A
I		O	U	R		F	R	A		M
P	E	N	N	E	C		A	N	T	I
T	E	E	D		A	L	B	I	O	N
	L	E	N			E		E	T	A
C	W	E	N	D	E	L	L			S
A	L	A			L		A		R	
B	A	R	R	I	E		N	A	I	D
E	Y	R	E		S	A	I	L	O	R
L		E	A	T		B	E	T		A
L	I	N	D		P	A	R	O	D	Y

ENGLAND

SOUTHPORT (Continued)

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

STOCKPORT

BAXTER & CO.
Printers and Stationers
Fountain Pens are our Speciality.
Repairs on the Premises.
Wedding Stationery.
Circulating Library.
14, BRIDGE STREET, STOCKPORT
TEL. STO. 4301

WAKEFIELD

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery, Gloves, Blouses, Underwear
Hosiery and Neckwear
11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Rd. 52 Home St.
140 Nicolson St. 337 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place 21 Newington Rd.
6 East Trinity Road
Blackhall, 161 St. John's Road
Corstorphine

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. GARDNER & SON
Limited
Established 1832
The Leading Furnishing House of Scotland
We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited.
Estimates Free
36, Jamaica St., Glasgow, C. 1

When in Glasgow Dine at
COOPERS
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
205 Ingram Street
24 Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service
Economical Varied Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES, LTD.

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

Electric Clocks
of All Descriptions
ALEXANDER SCOTT
LIMITED
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment
339 BYRES RD.
Tel. Western 2016
GLASGOW W. 2

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

JOINER for WORK
HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616.
J. W. BLACK
64 KYMER ST. GLASGOW

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS
57-61 St. Vincent Street
Telephone Central 4457
Telegrams: Books, Glasgow

Printing and Stationery
PRIVATE or COMMERCIAL
Account Books
Loose Leaf Ledgers
G. A. H. DOUGLAS & Co., Ltd.
172 HOPE STREET

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME _____
STREET and NUMBER _____
CITY and STATE _____
MC-3
Coupon

Willkie Routs Isolationists In G. O. P. Test

Continued from Page 1

been urgently importuned by close advisers.

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, the unsuccessful runner-up for the Republican Presidential nomination at Philadelphia and the most able exponent of the opposite views on foreign policy, was on hand here to persuade the Committee to take no action.

It didn't work out that way.

On the contrary, it is a "Philadelphia," victory for Willkie policy and for Willkie supporters and it is a victory for Mr. Willkie's own political future in the Republican Party.

5 to 2 Against Plan

It can be said that the Resolutions Committee which was appointed by Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Chairman of the National Committee, to consider the Willkie resolution along with resolutions submitted by Senator Taft, Senator C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois and others, stood 5 to 2 against any statement on peace policy when it began its deliberations and that four hours later it emerged unanimously in favor of the resolution which made only minor phraseological changes in Mr. Willkie's original draft. The essence of it is this paragraph: "We realize that after this war the responsibility of the Nation will not be circumscribed within the territorial limits of the United States; that our Nation has an obligation to assist in the bringing about of understanding, comity and co-operation among the nationals of the world in order that our own liberty may be preserved and that the blighting and destructive processes of war may not again be forced upon us and upon the free and peace-loving peoples of the earth."

The Resolutions Committee, which finally made Mr. Willkie's resolution essentially its own, was made up of Wallace Townsend of Arkansas, Chairman; Walter S. Hallanan of West Virginia, Mrs. Gladys E. H. Knowles of Montana, David S. Ingalls of Ohio, Mrs. Horace H. Sayre of Oklahoma, Werner W. Schroeder of Illinois, and Robert P. Burroughs of New Hampshire. Mr. Hallanan and Mr. Burroughs were the known advocates of Mr. Willkie's views and they apparently did quite a job. They convinced their fellow committeemen that they—and not the isolationists—had public opinion with them.

Before the final decision was taken, the Committee conferred personally with Senator Taft, who disapproved, and by telephone with Mr. Willkie, who approved.

So did the Resolutions Committee. So did the National Committee. That made it unanimous.

Mr. Willkie is now urging and ready to go to work to see that the Party chooses primary candidates who honestly and forthrightly will stand for the policy of international collaboration which the National Committee has indorsed.

Next Job Presented

The next job for Republicans to do is to see to it that in the coming primaries, candidates are nominated not alone for Congress but for other positions of public influence who have the courage to declare and who believe sincerely these principles and their necessary implications—thus the Republican Party can win and become a great force for liberal enlightened government."

Senator Taft disagreed completely. He disagreed with the Committee and he disagreed with Mr. Willkie's interpretation of what the Committee did.

"I think," he told correspondents after the meeting, "it was a great mistake for the National Committee to express any policy at all at this time on postwar action, but the Committee has drawn the teeth of the Willkie proposal so that no one can take exception to the language employed."

He held that the statement was so general that everybody, Democrats and Republicans alike, can agree on it. He felt that the removal of the phrase, "international responsibilities," from the Willkie draft was what drew its teeth and he said that that statement looked like another League of Nations. But the resolution still accepts for America "responsibility" to see that—"war be not again forced upon us and upon the free and peace-loving peoples of the earth."

Elsewhere, the Resolution demanded the prosecution of an offensive war, declared there could be no peace without complete nocompromise victory, urged prompt and truth-telling war news, sought reduction in nondefense spending, an adjournment of economic panaceas in wartime, opposed excessive profits by any group, and advocated a unified war command.

Earlier, the Committee had elected Ezra R. Whitla of Idaho as Vice-Chairman to succeed Samuel F. Pryor of Connecticut and chose Mrs. Pearl Wates of Alabama as a new member of the Executive Committee.

Five new members were elected to the National Committee: J. Kenneth Bradley of Bridgeport, Conn.; George T. Hansen of Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. Dudley C. Hay of Grosse Pointe, Mich.; Henry Leonard of Colorado Springs, Colo.; and C. H. McNulty of Melbourne, Fla.

Reports which had circulated in some quarters that there was a movement to unseat Mr. Martin as Chairman proved false or the movement proved futile before it began, for Mr. Martin received a unanimous vote of confidence "in his sagacity and leadership." He was pledged the Committee's full co-operation and support in the fall congressional campaign.

Bowron Thinks Los Angeles Jury Victimized

An encouraging example of a large American municipality overthrowing political corruption and establishing governmental reforms is Los Angeles, where an attempt to oust the progressive administration of Mayor Fletcher Bowron has failed. How the Mayor is uplifting standards of government in Los Angeles and how the attack against him collapsed is told in a series of articles, of which this is the second:

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, April 21—Court indorsement of modern police methods, including wiretapping to implement the reform mandate of 1938 and 1941 at the polls strengthens Mayor Fletcher Bowron's contention that an understandable confusion over wiretapping, eavesdropping, and legal police methods was subverted to serve the interests of organized vice by smearing, if only for a time, his reform administration.

The vindicated Mayor, urging the jury system to live up to its job as a bulwark of democracy, believes the 1941 panel was misued and that the 1942 panel can atone by finding out why his prosecuting team was indicted while no action was taken against confessed or convicted criminals.

In Line With Modern Police Work

The smear got as far as it did largely because of a confusion over proper police methods, methods which are not allowed private citizens. Any confusion, to a certain extent, can be excused because federal and state rulings do not exactly square with each other. This confusion, clouding the reform's efforts to fight the modern criminal with modern weapons, redounded to the benefit of interests which want a less vigorous mayor and a more lenient enforcement of vice laws.

Wiretapping and eavesdropping are generally regarded as reprehensible activities when carried on by private citizens, the former always being illegal. In law enforcement, more and more leeway has accrued to peace officers using such methods, including the modern refinement of an induction coil to record telephone conversation without touching the telephone wire.

Although actual touching of the wire was not at issue in the recent decision, few doubt now that it can legally be done by peace officers if they think it necessary in their pursuit of evidence. The recording device has been found more satisfactory than unrecorded listening-in since the record remains available for introduction as evidence.

The Court affirmed the contention of the reform forces and the Attorney-General, holding that peace officers do have official powers beyond those of private citizens in order to safeguard public interest over private interests. The Court ruled no evidence had shown such recorded evidence was misused, although the Grand Jury foreman had charged it was part and parcel to a system being used "politically," to keep the reform in office.

False Cry About Rights

Now this all may seem technical and legalistic in a sense, but the distinctions are regarded as vital for any citizen attempting to judge reform methods.

The appeal of the sanctity of the individual's rights to privacy pulls heavily upon any American, being a foundation stone of democracy. Thus to blacken the reform with slurs about it being a "little gestapo" would not only impede prosecution of wily crooks but also weaken the barriers against organized vice.

Mayor Bowron has consistently affirmed that private rights are not being illegally invaded, and is glad to get the Court backing.

Citizens in effect follow the "party line" of the underworld by accepting the technical problem as too much to comprehend and then discount the service of a reform administration relying on those tactics. Against this pitfall the Mayor constantly warns, particularly in his weekly radio addresses.

Of course, the prosecution, in the words of the Chief Deputy District Attorney, Grant Cooper, who was indicted, would be glad to do away with the controversial methods, just as it would be glad to do away with war. But since war seems the only way out at present, so does this method of recording evidence.

Grant Cooper
Chief Deputy District Attorney of Los Angeles County.

Fighting Fire With Fire

"We're continually at war against criminals," he reminds any questioner. In using up-to-the-minute developments the prosecutor hopes he at least is as well equipped as the master criminal.

The chief difference between Federal and State rulings lies in the Federal Communications Act, forbidding Federal officers from intercepting and divulging information over telephones. In the Nardoni case, Associate Justice Owen D. Roberts of the U. S. Supreme Court in the majority opinion ruled against the Federal prosecutor for gaining admission of evidence obtained by wiretapping.

Explains FCC Intention

A Bowron defense attorney in moving to quash held that Mr. Justice Roberts in effect had already reversed himself in the Roberts report on Pearl Harbor, in which he deplored the alleged lack of permission for F. B. I. officers to tap wires of the Japanese Consulate, a reported spy center.

Mr. Cooper feels the FCC limitation was never intended to prevent officers from divulging evidence to another member of the Government; he points to recent explanations by at least one Senator averring the Senate never intended to do anything except to streamline regulation of communications, in passing the controversial amendment in 1934. However, Mr. Cooper suggested that maybe some Congressmen did intend to bulwark their privacy by attempting to block any misuse of wiretapping for political reasons.

Many apathetic citizens, if not equally apathetic jurors, in a key case here, in which a police captain was accused of bribery, accepted at face value Superior Court Judge A. A. Scott's ruling in quashing on grounds that police methods contravened Federal precedent.

"What's good enough for the Federal Court is good enough for me," he said, substantially.

The subsequent ruling by Judge McIntosh in quashing the 1941 jury's actions opposed Judge Scott's ruling head-on. In the meantime, the acquitted Capt. Theodore Mailheau, retired on pension.

Lawyers Study Reversal

Many local lawyers today wonder why Judge Scott apparently reversed himself, for he had admitted similarly obtained evidence in the Pustau case, which was sustained by the Circuit Court of Appeals in June of 1940.

In other cases before the use of induction coils had become the object of political attack as a guise to smear a forthright prosecution, such recorded evidence was admitted by many of Judge Scott's colleagues. Judge Clarence L. Kincaid so ruled against Russell Brophy in February of 1941, convicting him of two counts of bribery. Although the Appellate Court later reversed him, it was not on grounds of recorded evidence being inadmissable.

Not long afterward, Judge Clement D. Nye admitted such evidence, in convicting K. Iwanagi and S. Shimohara on bribery charges in trying to re-open a gambling club. A third defendant jumped $10,000 bail. At least six of their associates have since been jailed as leaders of a subversive-alien society,—a quarry indicating the caliber of attack by the reform forces. Yet it was for its methods in this case that the Jury indicted the Mayor's staff!

Text of Report and Resolve Adopted by G.O.P. Committee

CHICAGO, April 21 (AP)—This is the text of the report of the Resolutions Committee, adopted yesterday by the Republican National Committee, with its accompanying resolution:

Whereas, the Republican Party from its origin has been dedicated to the cause of human liberty, and has not hesitated to advocate that cause, or to fight for it, even at the cost of human life;

And whereas, an alliance of lawless and Godless enemies of our civilization have wrecked free institutions in many parts of the world, have enslaved whole nations, have treacherously attacked the soil of the United States, and are conspiring to overthrow the Republic;

And whereas, the people of the United States as other free peoples, who have agreed to call themselves the United Nations, are now engaged in a great war to wipe out those aggressors;

We, the members of the Republican National Committee, assembled in Chicago, April 20, 1942, hereby resolve:

1. We demand the prosecution of an offensive war, relentlessly and without reservation, whatever it may cost in wealth, energy or human life, until the United States and its Allies have won a complete victory over their enemies.

Peace With Victory Only

2. We will recognize no peace with those enemies except Peace With Victory and we will never entertain any proposals of peace until such victory be won. There shall be no appeasement or compromise.

3. We realize that after this war the responsibility of the nation will not be circumscribed within the territorial limits of the United States; that our nation has an obligation to assist in the bringing about of an understanding, comity and co-operation among the nations of the world in order that our own liberty may be preserved and that the blighting and destructive processes of war may not again be forced upon us and upon the free and peace loving peoples of the earth.

4. We pledge to preserve the two-party system, to guarantee the continuance of our present American constitutional form of government and the sacred safeguard provided in our Bill of Rights for ourselves and for future free Americans. We further pledge the preservation of our present system of individual initiative and private enterprise.

5. That through informed and aroused public opinion and through our elected representatives in Congress, we will be a constructive and energetic force in the conduct of the war effort and will urge upon the Administration in power whatever measures seem necessary to that end.

6. Specifically we demand: A—The selection of men and women best fitted to do the job, regardless of party affiliation or economic status; and also the weeding out of inappropriate and unfit political appointments throughout the Government's war machinery. B—The drastic reduction of all nonessential war expenditures and the conservation of the resources of the nation to the essential and direct purpose of winning the war. C—The elimination of nonessential domestic regulations and demand the concentration of our minds and man power against the enemy.

Opposes 'Unsound Panaceas'

7. That the Republican Party pledges itself to seek and to find a solution for the social and economic problems which trouble this nation, so that no man or class of men shall be penalized or receive less than is his with justice; that equal and free opportunity shall be granted to all in order that each may earn the legitimate reward of security for himself and for his family.

8. We will vigorously oppose any effort by the Administration to use the war emergency as an excuse for the extension in domestic affairs of unsound economic panaceas. We realize that the correction of certain injustices can be made under the pressure of war which years of peaceful effort have failed to bring about, such as, for instance, the discrimination against the Negro citizen in industry, in labor, and in the armed services of the nation. Such things we do not consider in the realm of social experiment. They are wrongs under the Constitution and we shall work to correct them.

9. Today in Washington 30,000 employees are engaged in the propaganda service of the various departments resulting in duplication and misinformation. We demand that all such services be reduced to a minimum and combined into one agency dedicated to telling the people the truth, within the limits of military advisability. We point out that the publication of bad news should not be withheld for any political reason or from any false notion of its effect on public morale.

10. We declare our conviction that no individual or group of individuals should profit excessively from this war and that there should be equitable distribution of its tragic burdens among our people.

11. We demand that our Government co-ordinate our diplomatic, military, naval and air strategy so that we shall not be taken by surprise with further disastrous results.

12. Inasmuch as lack of organization is an outstanding weakness of the present Administration, we urge the formulation of policies to the end that the conduct of the war may be under the unified command and not by divided staff committees.

F. B. I. Arrests Two For Aiding Flier

DETROIT, April 21 (AP)—Federal agents, warm on the trail of a Nazi flier who escaped from a Canadian concentration camp, held a German-born cafe proprietor and a woman today as alleged accessories while pursing their hunt for the fugutive.

The F. B. I. seized Max Stephan, naturalized American, and a woman of German descent, accusing both of unlawfully concealing and harboring Lieut. Peter Krug, combat flier of the German Army.

John S. Bugas, Chief of the Detroit office of the F. B. I., said the two had assisted Lieutenant Krug after he reached here on his flight from the concentration camp at Bowmanville, Ont. Mr. Bugas did not disclose the woman's identity but said she was the wife of a war plant worker.

After a party in Mr. Stephan's restaurant Saturday, Lieutenant Krug was sent on his way with money and directions from the cafe operator Sunday morning, Mr. Bugas said. The F. B. I. believes he is trying to reach Mexico and thence make his way back to Germany.

The young flier and a fellow prisoner, Lieut. Erich Bohle, escaped from the Canadian camp Thursday night. The next day Lieutenant Bohle was captured while trying to cross the border at Niagara Falls but Lieutenant Krug succeeded in eluding police.

Upon arraignment Mr. Stephan stood mute and a plea of innocent was enteerd for him. Unable to furnish bond of $25,000 he was locked up for examination April 27. Mr. Bugas said he would ask internment of the woman as a dangerous enemy alien.

Australia Transfers Langstone to Canada

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, (AP)—Frank Langstone, Minister of Lands, has been appointed New Zealand High Commissioner to Canada. Mr. Langstone, who has been in the United States since last June, is taking up his post immediately.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

How's Your Geography?

By J. N. Clifford

All readers have the opportunity of joining this geography class. Where do you stand in it? Test your "Geography I. Q." by choosing the best answers below. Each answer counts one point except the final question which counts five points, making a total of ten possible points. Look for the answers elsewhere on this page. Score yourself as follows: 9-10, Genius; 7-8, Superior; 5-6, Above Average; 3-4, Average; 0-2, Below Average.

(A) Madagascar is:

1. An Arabian market center.
2. An outpost of Britain's on the Persian Gulf.
3. An island east of Africa.
4. A rough cloth used in India.

(B) The population of Australia is:

1. 7,000,000.
2. 14,000,000.
3. 21,000,000.
4. 28,000,000.

(C) India is separated from Tibet by:

1. The Ganges River.
2. The Himalaya Mountains.
3. The Hindu Kush Mountains.
4. The Indus River.

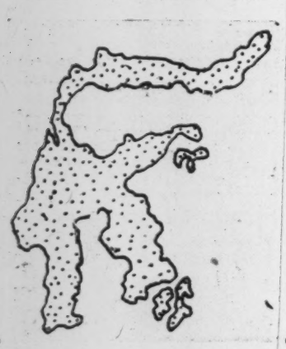
(D) One of the products listed below does not come from the East Indies. Which one is it?

1. Rubber.
2. Pepper.
3. Petroleum.
4. Alpaca.

(E) Because of India's hot climate, it has two capitals, one for summer, one for winter. Pick out both of the capitals from the list:

1. Simla.
2. Calcutta.
3. Bombay.
4. Madras.
5. Karachi.
6. Delhi.

(F) Some places in the world can be easily recognized by their peculiar or characteristic shapes.



You deserve five points if you can identify this member of the East Indies group of islands from the list below:

1. Timor.
2. Java.
3. Celebes.
4. Borneo.

Brevities

Ryan in Boston Herald: We see no valid reason for quarreling with a fashion expert when she says that slacks this season may be considered Milady's long suit.

Milwaukee Journal: "Some tribes in New Guinea speak languages in which one word may stand for an entire sentence." Yeah?

Detroit News: Here and there, voices are lifted in the old spirit of Lexington and Concord. Eventually these will drown out the wait-a-minute men.

FACTS AND FIGURES
AUSTRALIA'S 123,000,000 SHEEP NOW PRODUCE MORE THAN 1/4 OF THE WORLD'S WOOL SUPPLY
IT'S A FACT THERE ARE ENOUGH ORANGE TREES IN CALIF. AND FLORIDA ALONE TO EQUAL ONE TREE FOR EACH FAMILY IN THE U.S.
RETAIL FIRMS IN BRITAIN HAVE BEEN ASKED TO POOL THEIR DELIVERY VANS FOR MORE EFFICIENT UTILIZATION.
LAUNDRY, PIES COAL, BOMB-SNUFFERS, HATS AND EGGS
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between a Watch and a Chronometer?

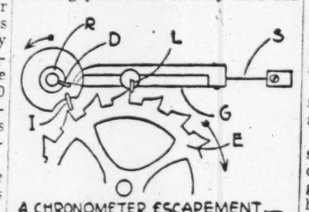
The word chronometer comes from two Greek words and means, "time measurer." It could, in consequence, be applied to any device which measures time, and is, in fact, sometimes applied to fine watches called pocket chronometers or chronometer watches.

Properly, however, the term refers specifically to very accurate portable timepieces of a particular design, widely used by astronomers and jewelers, and most especially on shipboard for determining longitude. Indeed, it was in response to an offer in England of £20,000 for a method of determining longitude at sea accurate within 30 miles that John Harrison, in 1761, devised the first chronometer.

Like any clock or watch, the chronometer consists of four groups of parts—the driving mechanism, the transmitting mechanism, the controlling mechanism, and the indicating mechansim. It is only in the controlling mechanism or escapement that a chronometer differs radically from a watch. The accompanying simplified diagram indicates the working of a chronometer escapement.

The locking pallet, L, holds a tooth of the escape wheel, E, until the discharge pallet, D, traveling counter-clockwise on a roller, R, lifts the arm that holds the locking pallet. Lifting the arm allows the escape wheel to begin to rotate in a clockwise direction, and as the wheel does so, another tooth engages the impulse pallet, I, giving it a push.

After the discharging pallet passes beyond contact with the tip of the arm, the spring, S, swings the arm back in place and the locking pallet catches and holds the next tooth of the escape wheel. The clockwise return of the discharging pallet does not disturb the locking pallet but merely lifts the



A CHRONOMETER ESCAPEMENT

tip of the delicate gold spring, G, in passing into position to repeat the sequence. Thus an impulse is received during a swing of the balance wheel in one direction and not in the other.

A good chronometer will keep time within an error of half a second a day. —W. P. Keasbey

How's Your Geography?

(Answers)

A—An island east of Africa.
B—7,000,000.
C—The Himalaya Mountains.
D—Alpaca.
E—Simla—the summer capital. Delhi—the winter capital.
F—Celebes.

Daily Quotation

He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God, who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.
—Samuel Taylor Coleridge

Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed, after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

Even though the was one of the foremost soldiers of his time in the United States Army, this distinguished general was nicknamed by the men under him "Old Fuss and Feathers" because of his very formal manners. He was born in Virginia in 1786 and studied law at William and Mary College. After a very brief career in the legal profession, he entered the United States Army and rose to fame in the War of 1812, earning for himself a commission of major-general. He became a national hero as a result of the Mexican War and in 1852 was nominated for the presidency of the United States by the Whig Party, but was defeated.

(Score.....100)

Although a military man, he was an expert pacifier and fulfilled many important assignments of this kind—once, when the settlers of Maine and Nova Scotia differed as to boundary lines, and again in connection with the occupation of San Juan in Puget Sound.

(Score.....75)

When the War Between the States broke out this man was made General-in-Chief of the Northern Armies at the age of 75, but after planning the defense of Washington he resigned his command.

(Score.....25)

(Answer appears elsewhere on Page.)

Daily Anecdote

What Price Fame

Booth Tarkington once attended a charity bazaar. As he strolled along the aisles between the booths, two girls stopped him and asked him for an autograph.

"I haven't a fountain pen with me. Will pencil do?" Tarkington asked, pleased and flattered.

"Yes," one of the girls answered, so Tarkintgon, taking out his pencil, wrote his name on the autograph book which was handed to him.

When he returned the book, the girl looked at his signature and frowned.

"Aren't you Robert W. Chambers?" she asked in surprise.

"No," he said, "I'm Booth Tarkington."

The girl shrugged her shoulders, turned to her friend and said, "Lend me your eraser, May."

A Soldiers' Letter

Fort Snelling, Minn.

In civilian life one of my ambitions was to see and hear Dimitri Mitropoulos conduct the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. But I lived 300 miles from Minneapolis and circumstances did not permit me to make the trip.

Then I donned an army uniform and last Thursday night was given a pass that would admit any man in uniform to a concert by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dimitri Mitropoulos. As I presented my pass to an usher, I was quite certain that I would be seated far back in the balcony or some other undesirable place, but I was given one of the choicest seats. There were many men in uniform at the concert and they had the best of seats. There were also several American soldiers of Japanese nationality seated with us. . . . As Dimitri Mitropoulos led the orchestra in "The Star-Spangled Banner," we all stood at attention and sang and I realized that America was beginning to mean more to me every day.

Pfc. C. V. K.

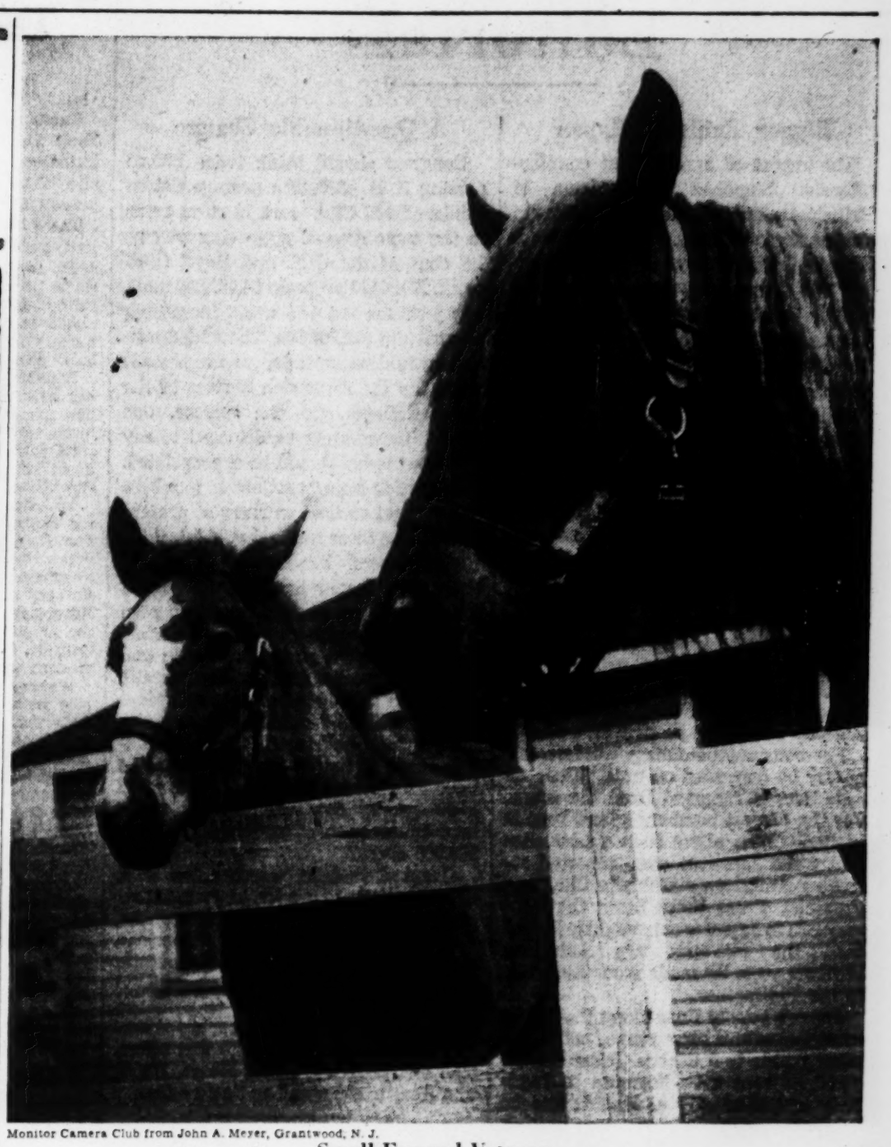
Odds and Ends

The National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., cited as the largest marble building in the world, took less than four years to build and cost about $15,000,000.

Netherlands Indies has an estimated population of nearly 70,000,000 persons, including more than a million Chinese.

Who Is This?

Answer: Winfield Scott.



Monitor Camera Club from John A. Meyer, Grantwood, N. J.

Small Fry and Veteran

In Lighter Vein

Wasted Effort

Aunt (entertaining small nephew at tea): "You've forgotten to wash your hands, Bobby."

Bobby: "Oh, I thought it didn't make much difference, seeing that we're having dark bread."

Happy Day!

"Have I got a girl, Mom, she's got everything."
"What do you mean, everything, son?"
"Well, typewriter, tires, and her dad runs a filling station."

Letter to Editor

Q.—I always feel seedy if I don't get away for a little vacation, what shall I do?

A.—If you have any relatives in the country plant yourself on them.

A Verse for Today . . .

Look to yourselves, that we lose not those things which we have wrought, but that we receive a full reward.—II John 8

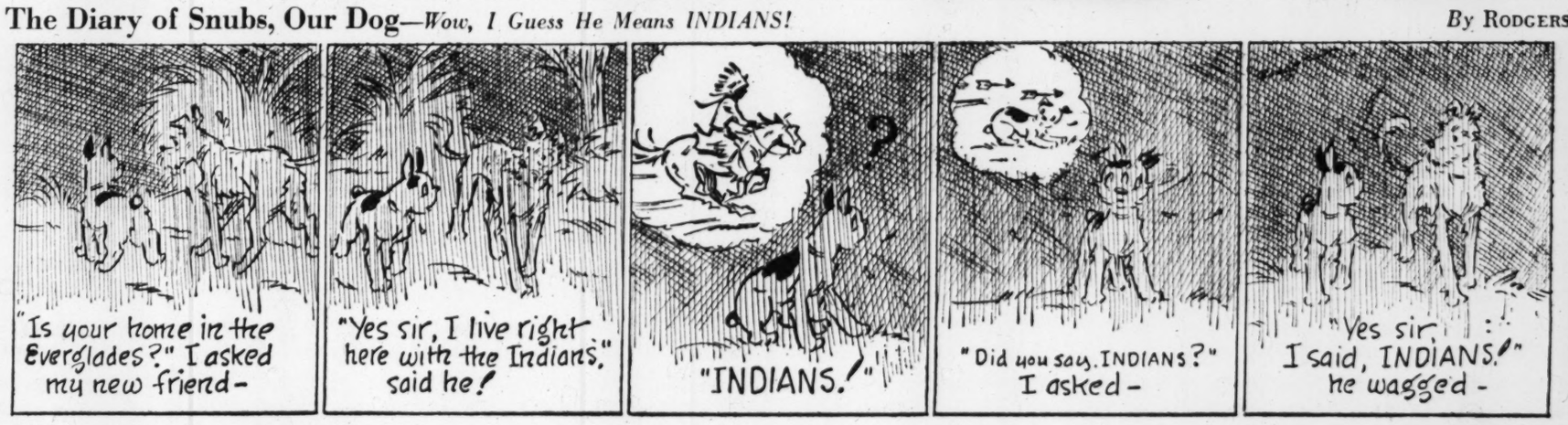
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Remapped*

By Le Pelley

BOYS.. WE SHOULD HAVE GOT TOGETHER SOONER! — I FIND THAT WINK HAS SUPPLIED THE ENEMY WITH AN IMPORTANT MAP!
OH..... THE MAP-
YES — IT GAVE VITAL INFORMATION
WELL.. WE FOUND THAT MAP — AND WE MADE SOME CHANGES —
YOU CHANGED IT?
YES — WE CHANGED THE TIME OF THE PATROL .. AND MOVED THE FACTORY AND THE POWER STATION WAY OUT TO THE SAND PITS —
HELLO... I HAVE GOOD NEWS TO REPORT —
I HOPE WE'VE MADE UP FOR OUR MISTAKES
HOPE SO
PUBLIC TELEPHONE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Wow, I Guess He Means INDIANS!*

By Rodgers


"Is your home in the Everglades?" I asked my new friend-
"Yes sir, I live right here with the Indians," said he!
"INDIANS!"
"Did you say INDIANS?" I asked -
"Yes sir, I said, INDIANS!" he wagged -

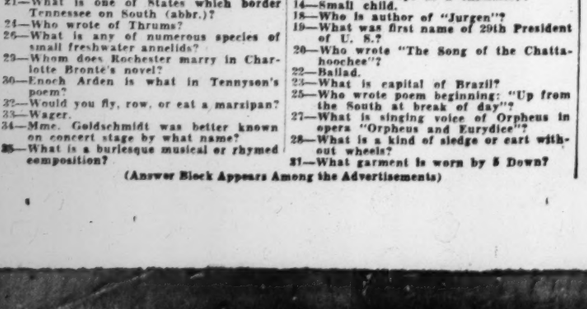
The Adventures of Waddles—*A Mocking Bird*

By The Hagers

SWISH
TED WEBB AND I SET OUT TO PLAY A NINE-HOLE GAME OF GOLF TODAY.
A MOCKINGBIRD FLEW FROM A WALL AND SETTLED DOWN UPON MY BALL.
I QUACKED, "YOUR PARDON, MA'AM, I BEG, BUT THAT'S MY BALL AND NOT AN EGG."
"UNLESS," SAID SHE, "YOUR BALL WILL HATCH, YOU'LL GET NO BIRDIE IN THIS MATCH."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "The Call of the Wild"?
5—What is the common Egyptian skink?
8—Pronoun.
9—What is a monk's title?
10—What is a small African fox having very large ears?
13—What prefix signifies "opposite"?
15—Placed on a tee.
16—What is the oldest name of island occupied by England, Scotland, and Wales?
17—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
19—What was middle name of Oliver Holmes, American poet?
21—What is one of States which border Tennessee on South (abbr.)?
24—Who wrote of Thrums?
26—What is any of numerous species of small freshwater annelids?
29—Whom does Rochester marry in Charlotte Bronte's novel?
30—Enoch Arden is what in Tennyson's poem?
32—Would you fly, row, or eat a marzipan?
33—Wager.
34—Mme. Goldschmidt was better known on concert stage by what name?
35—What is a burlesque musical or rhymed composition?

Down

1—What is one of layers composing a heel of a shoe?
2—Not any.
3—What is a seaport of Scotland?
4—What State of U. S. has fine salmon fisheries (abbr.)?
5—What do you call a native of Mocha?
6—What is first name of Jewish hero of a George Eliot novel?
7—Who is heroine of "La Sonnambula" (poss.)?
11—A moray is what?
12—What are kept in a chandlery?
14—Small child.
18—Who is author of "Jurgen"?
19—What was first name of 29th President of U. S.?
20—Who wrote "The Song of the Chattahoochee"?
22—Ballad.
23—What is capital of Brazil?
25—Who wrote poem beginning: "Up from the South at break of day"?
27—What is singing voice of Orpheus in opera "Orpheus and Eurydice"?
28—What is a kind of sledge or cart without wheels?
31—What garment is worn by 5 Down?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bigger Raids on Japan

The report of a successful counter-offensive launched by a team of British tanks and Chinese troops in Burma is good news, indeed. It has a direct relation to repeating and enlarging the success of American planes which bombed Japan Saturday. For Burma may prove the key to an Allied air offensive from China against Japan, Formosa, and all the Nipponese supply lines running south.

Fresh evidence of confusion and dismay produced in Japan by the American raid points to the value of continued pounding. One raid, apparently from carriers, may not cause a general withdrawing of forces from Japan's extended offensive front. But striking straight at the heart of the Rising Sun octopus looks to the layman like the quickest way to loosen the tentacles which have gripped the Southwest Pacific and reached into the Indian Ocean—provided repeated and effective blows can be struck.

For constant pounding, carriers can hardly be depended on until the Japanese fleet is removed from the scene. For the biggest bombers a land base is needed. China offers such a base. Recently the Japanese were reported attacking American airfields in Chekiang Province. From these bases the two-way run to Japan is only slightly longer than the one-way trip American bombers recently made from Australia to the Philippines.

Japan's supply lines along the China coast lie within easy range, and from other points in southern China attacks could be sent over Formosa as regularly and efficiently as British attacks on France and Belgium. For cutting Japan's tentacles, China is a better base than Vladivostok. Indeed, without Chinese or Russian bases a sustained attack on Japan must wait for naval supremacy.

Tokyo knows this and one great purpose of the Japanese drive in Burma is to cut off Allied access to China. Bombers can be flown over the Japanese blockade, of course, but bombers must have fuel and parts which have to go by ship and road. So long as the Allies can send supplies through India and Burma, bombers based on China will hang like the sword of Damocles over Tokyo's head. That is Japan's big worry. And that gives extra importance to Allied counter-attacks in Burma.

'Clean' Graft

Charges, made by a Boston City Councilor, of police laxity in enforcing laws relating to illegal gambling operations have aroused considerable interest. If it is true that some Boston police allow "bookies" to make bets in police stations, public buildings, and defense plants, it would behoove the Police Commissioner to follow the admonition in the Councilor's resolution "to clean up crime in Boston," and obviate any possible necessity for a cleanup of police such as is taking place in Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, the charge against the forty-nine police officers involved is not alone laxity, but extortion or acceptance of bribes in exchange for deliberate failure to enforce the law. The comments of the Kings County Grand Jury on the subject are worthy of note by officers and citizens in every city.

Declaring that the evidence presented had shown a widely prevailing feeling among police officers that there is a distinction between the so-called "clean dollar" accepted from violators of gambling and other laws unpopular with part of the public, and "dirty dollars" proffered by perpetrators of more serious crimes, the Grand Jury continued:

> The very existence of such an euphemistic distinction is, of course, significant of the attitude of many members of the Police Department toward enforcement of the gambling laws. These officers are either ignorant or choose to overlook the racketeering which is behind, and a large part of, these illegal enterprises. They ignore or overlook the extent to which such conduct leads to contempt for all law and order among large sections of the populace.
>
> Theirs is a philosophy and a practice which cannot too scathingly be rebuked.

And in so far as the public accepts that philosophy it also needs an awakening rebuke.

Simply because National Egg Week begins on May 1, unreasoning critics of the war effort should not feel themselves entitled to throw them at certain people in Washington.

"Metropolitan Museum Opens Doors to Advertising Art." Which way, please, to the Billboard Section?

A Questionable Change

Congress should think twice before passing H. R. 4530. The average citizen thinks of 4-H Club work in rural areas in the same general approving way as he does of the CCC and Boys' Club work. Bill 4530 proposes $4,000,000 more per year for the 4-H work, increasing annually to $10,000,000. The added millions would be expended, as are present funds, by the Extension Service of the State Colleges. On the surface, one would immediately be disposed to say that the money should be appropriated.

But, aside from questions as to where one can get trained workers at present or whether these funds should be added to taxpayers' burdens in wartime, there is a deeper one. Do we want a wholesome, grass-roots, American plan which largely provides its own leadership through interested local men and women to become another bureaucratic affair run by big-government employees? If we believe in the democratic ideal of self-help and personal initiative, isn't it better for the nation to have its million and a quarter boys and girls work out their own problems under present leadership in their 100,000 clubs?

Granted that in wartime, as in a depression, there is a tendency to throw problems on an impersonal central government, nevertheless American citizens who believe in the democratic way of life as opposed to paternalistic bureaucracy should work to preserve their heritage of self-leadership wherever it does not impede the war effort. The 4-H program, Head, Heart, Hand, and Health, can stand on its own feet.

Toward the 48-Hour Week

American workers are ready to make sacrifices whenever assured that these sacrifices will help win the war and not merely enrich others already better off than themselves. This is the conviction of many informed observers, and it is basic to a very intelligent program which Edmund M. Toland, as counsel, has laid before the House of Representatives Naval Affairs Committee.

The program evidently draws upon the information developed by the Committee both in its extensive investigations of profits under defense contracts and in its discussions of legislation to crystallize labor's responsibility in defense production. It is possibly the most comprehensive and well-considered program yet brought forward for the control of profits and wages.

On the corporate side the plan would curb excessive profits by making every contract subject to a renegotiation which would be prescribed by law. Salaries of executives would be frozen as of last July 1 and bonuses would be strictly limited. The law could set up a criterion that renegotiated contracts should be designed to yield not more than a profit of 5 per cent annually on investment. Excess profits taxes, of course, would apply in any event. With these provisions, labor could be reasonably sure that rewards to capital and management are effectively limited.

Then it is proposed under the Toland program that the existing basic forty-hour week should be extended to forty-eight hours at straight-time rates before time-and-a-half for overtime should begin to apply. This, it might be noted parenthetically, ought to apply so as to modify existing union contracts as well as merely amending the Labor Standards Act or wage and hour law, if it is to be effective.

In order that anyone who is now working forty-eight hours or thereabouts may not suffer a reduction in present earnings, the Toland plan proposes that the employer shall maintain the present weekly pay by including a bonus for the difference. This has the merit of avoiding a probable demand for a corresponding permanent increase in the basic hourly rate of pay.

The change might allow many marginal industries and small businesses to expand their production where time-and-a-half costs above forty hours are now a deterrent. They would be able, for example, to add a sixth eight-hour day to a five-day week at straight-time rates instead of incurring an overtime penalty. And industries already operating on a forty-eight-hour week or longer would conceivably be relieved of some pressure for wage increases by comparison either with weekly earnings in other industries or with earnings of management and capital in the industry itself.

A simultaneous move of this sort to curb profits, salaries and overtime wages in one correlated measure has much to commend it.

The Bookshelf

Martyrs for Freedom

UNDERGROUND EUROPE, by Kurt Riess (New York: The Dial Press. $3), is a description of the various kinds of opposition the peoples of Europe are making to their oppressor, Hitler.

There are two ways of treating this subject: One is to give it vividness and dramatic force by making it center about a single hero and his immediate group. That method, followed by most recent books about revolt, leaves the reader with a feeling of unreality and "make-believe." All such books seem like modern fairy tales.

The second method is to cite facts, showing how much production has fallen off, how many churches have been closed, how much traffic has slowed down, how many Nazi soldiers are kept in the subjugated lands. This method would be convincing, but repetitious and dull.

Mr. Riess has combined both methods; he has clothed his facts with considerable fiction. He has added color. He calls his stories sagas. Unfortunately, that has added an atmosphere of fairy story to "Underground Europe," without relieving it of dullness. Nevertheless, it is a useful work. It is well for Americans, in the midst of this terrible struggle, to realize that almost the whole western world is with them.

We may accept as certain that a considerable number of Europeans listen to anti-Axis radio broadcasts, that in Yugoslavia and Poland armed bands are fighting against Hitler's soldiers, that Norwegians, through almost all existing institutions, are carrying out passive resistance of a very heroic character and on a large scale, that the Czechs commit many acts of sabotage, and that the French somewhat slow up the production of arms for the Axis forces.

Assassinations of Nazi military and civilian officials occasionally occur in a number of lands, the Dutch people demonstrate much antipathy to Nazis, the Belgians are active in sabotage, and the Austrians find many ways to show their opposition to Hitler's oppressive régime.

There are many secret papers and leaflets, most of all in Poland. Some church leaders both in and out of Germany have openly opposed Hitler. Now and then women have demonstrated against Nazi oppressors. Schoolchildren have not infrequently shown themselves defiant toward their Hitlerian masters.

The author has covered a large field, in which fact-gathering is extremely difficult; so it is not strange he has made mistakes. For instance, he plays up the Serbian Chetnik leader, Pechanats, when as a matter of fact Pechanats is now working with the Belgrade pro-Nazi government. Also, he pictures the Croatian leader, Dr. Vladko Machek, as a pacifist. Machek indeed is not militaristic, but he is a fighter and was a chief of the Croatian Peasant Home Guards. One of the things on which he most insisted was an autonomous Croatian army.

In reading such a book as "Underground Europe," one must remember that rebels practically never free a subjugated people without outside help. An "underground" is effective only when working with an overland. European history is filled with accounts of underground movements. They have succeeded only when they made connections with overland lines. Rebels are martyrs for freedom; regular armies are bringers of freedom. R. H. M.

Sweden Under Rationing

The following letter was received from Sweden recently by a reader of The Christian Science Monitor:

Feb. 9, 1942

Dear C:

We have had no letters from you since the end of November, 1941, consequence of war and censors. Please continue to write . . . short letters . . . family news. Do not mention anything regarding the war.

Owing to restrictions in shipping, each individual in Sweden gets less and less food. We are surrounded by countries at war and our ocean shipping is stopped. Our milk is poor, and we have little butter or margarine. We have hardly any cheese. But we still have some porridge each day, and we have plenty of potatoes, fortunately. We have very few eggs. Cooking without eggs is difficult . . . have you tried it? Meat is scarce. Meat and meat products are all rationed. Fish is still free, likewise poultry and game, but owing to the strong hard winter, hard to get and very expensive. Sugar is rationed. We have enough for table use, but will need much more when we come to conserve our berries for winter. From this you might think that we are starving, but that is not the case. We still have enough and I think there is no other country in Europe where the population is better off than we, even if we do not grow fat! We are glad the government has rationed everything, as it makes for equal distribution and there is no hoarding. No "black markets." If started, offenders are heavily punished.

We have no gasoline. Our motorcars are run by charcoal gas or wood gas. Lately we have found a new trouble . . . no rubber tires. If none can be imported, we must walk on foot or go back to horse and buggy; even for omnibuses. We have few horses and fewer hay and oats. They cannot eat charcoal gas! Of course we try substitutes of all kinds. A substitute for hay is a special pulp made out of wood. The animals eat it but I doubt its nourishment. We also have substitutes for coffee and tea, cream and butter . . . all poor. . . .

We get no mail, newspapers, books, from England. But we have the radio. Our papers are full of news from all over the world. Sweden is one of the best informed countries. . . .

This is the third strong winter in succession, and we are short of fuel. Formerly we imported heaps of coal and coke from England and Poland. Now we get nothing from there. We have cut down some of our forests, but transportation is a problem.

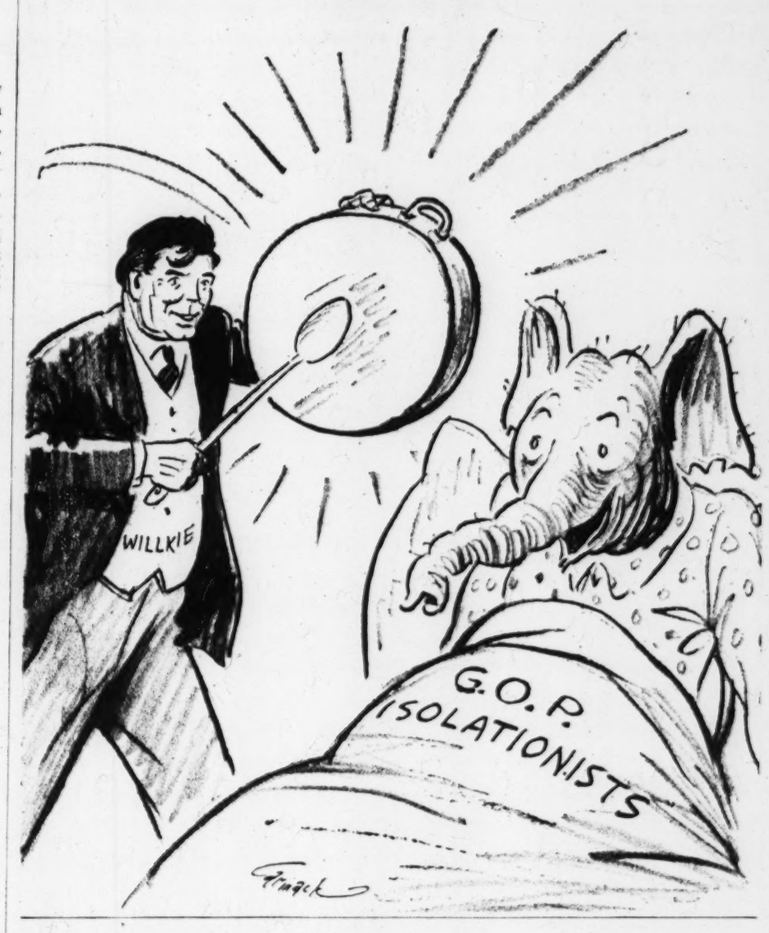
Strong winters have been followed by drought, which hurts us much, for we are dependent on our waterfalls as power for our industries: electrical works, railway and tramways.

As to our family concerns, we are all well and life still smiles at us. . . .

YOUR BROTHER S. . .

Stockholm

Awake at Last



Down the Middle of the Road

Policing the Press

By Erwin D. Canham

This is the convention season of the newspaper business. The American Society of Newspaper Editors, the members of the Associated Press, and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association have been meeting in New York. The speeches of the distinguished gentlemen who addressed these meetings have been reported in the press. Nobody has told readers of something much more important: what the editors and publishers were themselves saying and thinking. Since this writer was present at many meetings which furnished a cross-section of the membership of all three powerful organizations, he ventures the following observations:

The newspaper editors and publishers were disturbed at the evident fact that the Nation is not yet waging a total war. They felt there was still too much disorganization and apathy everywhere. They realized that some of the blame was their own, and were prepared to shoulder it. They were, on the whole, doing a good deal to attack the disorganization and apathy. It is reasonable to assume that the newspapers are ahead of the general public on war issues, more alert to needs and dangers than are ordinary people. And less fooled by propaganda.

* * *

Yet, if American newspapers are sound as a whole, what are they prepared to do about the organs in their midst which are not sound, and which are doing the enemy's work? That is the question put to the editors by Archibald MacLeish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures. Referring to certain entirely well known publishers, Mr. MacLeish said:

"Government will crack down where there is a violation of law, but the most poisonous and pervasive defeatism is not practiced by those who violate the statutes of their country openly. It is practiced by those who take scrupulous care to stay within the law—to come, as one of them is reported to have told his staff, 'as close to treason as I dare.' To silence publishers and editors such as those by criminal prosecution would inevitably endanger the freedom of the honest editor and the loyal publisher. The defeatists and the divisionists who strike from that ambiguous and doubtful shadow where freedom of expression darkens into treason cannot be hunted out by the police without risk of injury to rights that must on no account be injured. The weapon which reaches them—the one weapon with which they can safely be hunted—is the weapon they themselves employ—the weapon of the word."

And thus Mr. MacLeish called upon the newspapers to police their own number. Such a function, which is virtually unknown in the whole of American newspaper history, has already been begun by a few newspapers.

In a recent editorial, reprinted in this newspaper, an important daily attacked by name the three newspapers to which Mr. MacLeish obviously referred. The daily which launched the attack was a good and "regular" newspaper. It was not one of the unorthodox journals which have been founded lately, and are looked upon by many newspapers with the scorn that the well-bred herd of cattle shows toward the maverick. These innovating newspapers have freely attacked the obstructionist press, without much public effect.

Moreover, the three leading isolationist papers are now engaged in vigorous rows with their local competition. The scraps are taking on the picturesqueness of early American journalism. Thus an effort is under way to carry out what Mr. MacLeish called "cleansing operations" in order that the American war effort shall not be weakened. But it is quite true, as he said, that since the small minority is carrying on its activities "without rebuke from the vast majority of the press . . . it can hardly be said that the press as a whole has accepted the responsibility it must accept if the press is to police itself."

* * *

The rebukes individually addressed to the isolationist papers are not only fragmentary, but they are visibly ineffective. And in the judgment of some editors and publishers, it would not help to have the press as a whole attack them. Some newspapers have always flourished on attack, growing stronger and more arrogant.

But if the attacks or the general newspaper influence are of such a nature as to swing public opinion on the war itself away from the isolationist papers, then they might indeed be weakened. The revulsion would have to be pretty complete and extreme. Nothing is more difficult to attack than a bad newspaper, particularly if it is a good newspaper in the technical sense.

* * *

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, which has been a splendid and patriotic journal for at least 96 of its 100 years, was copperhead in the Civil War. It survived throughout the whole war, but after Lincoln's assassination, in the full tide of public revulsion, it was forced to suspend publication. It may be a long time before public opinion condemns isolationist papers of today with such vigor.

Moreover, American newspapers are knit together in a clan. They do not like to attack one another, and they resent outside criticism. The issues today are somewhat confused, too, between isolationism and anti-New Dealism. Newspapers with ideals, vision, or even plain common sense and good judgment in the present crisis can intensify their efforts to tell the facts. That will build up sound public opinion, which will itself take care of divisive papers quicker than would direct attacks. But it is a hard problem.

Bataan

We shall remember Bataan.
They have given us help we needed
To grow by. Now that rung has fallen
Away from our feet. We have known
It must fall, for we could not stand
On one rung alone of freedom's
Ladder. It is no use pretending
We are stronger than we are. Everything
Is moved by Truth. Sincerity
And loyalty to Truth we offer
Now to Bataan; these they have
Given: willingness to give all—
Even themselves—for freedom they
Could not hope themselves to enjoy.
They have fallen, yet have not fallen;
They have shown the next rung for us
To put our feet upon that we
May get up to the higher vision.
What has been given is given—
Earth's helps withheld, Truth still endures.

NELLIE B. MACE

The Wide Horizon

They Knew What Freedom Meant

By James G. Wingo

Hardly a day has passed since December 8 that a glowing report on the courage, gallantry and fighting ability of the Filipino soldier has not appeared in the United States press. The second Congressional Medal of Honor of World War Two has been recommended by Gen. Douglas MacArthur to be awarded to Jose Calugas, a Filipino mess sergeant in the Philippine Scouts.

Why has the Filipino proved himself superior to the natives under the British, the Dutch and the French? Essentially, the Filipino, the Malayan, the Indonesian and the Borneans belong to the same race. The Burmese and Indo-Chinese are the Filipino's cousins.

The answer is the story of the American brand of imperialism, which we will call it for the lack of an apter term. The answer is a tribute to the record of American rule in the Philippines for forty-odd years.

That United States and Filipino forces in the Philippines still resist is due to the eagerness and willingness of the Filipino soldier to fight on against tremendous odds as well as to that of the American soldier in the islands.

* * *

The loyalty shown by the Filipino soldier proves that the American brand of imperialism pays most in the end. The United States never exploited Philippine resources against the Filipino people's will. The United States did not stop at the policy of merely keeping the Filipinos well fed and well protected against devastating tropical epidemics.

Unafraid of enlightening the subjugated natives, the United States established compulsory education. Discarding the old imperial principle of divide and conquer, the United States taught the polyglot population to speak and write one universal language, English, and encouraged Filipinos to do away with ancient tribal animosities and to develop homogeneity and dynamic nationalism.

To the British, the Dutch and the French, the other Western peoples who held territories in the Far East, the American policy toward the Filipinos at first appeared quixotic. But the United States, a novice in colonial administration, went on confidently with its colonial experiment.

The United States took over the Philippines not to rule but to teach the natives how to rule themselves. The Filipinos were given more and more autonomy until, in 1935, they were allowed to elect their own President.

Philippine independence from the United States was set for 1946. That an immediate independence bill was not railroaded through in 1933 by a Congress greatly influenced by American sugar, fats and oils, cordage, labor and other "selfish" interests was mainly due to undercover but strong opposition by Filipinos, who wanted a ten-year period for readjusting Philippine economy, which was almost 100 per cent dependent upon the United States.

* * *

The Filipinos know that in resisting the Japanese invasion, they are not fighting merely for the United States but for their own country and freedom.

The Filipino has no grievances against the United States. He never was forced to work without pay. His property was never taken without just compensation. He never was beaten for wanting more autonomy or for demanding (not asking for) independence. He never was subjected to the old imperialistic policy of keeping the native's belly full but his head empty. He was free to go to any church or not to go to church at all.

Unlike most of the peoples of the Far East, the Filipinos know what freedom means. They were free for four decades under the United States. Political independence was on its way when the Japanese moved in.

Economic independence was also within the Filipino's reach. His standard of living had been raised to a level higher than that of any other people in the Far East.

These are the reasons why the Filipinos continue to fight. It is not because the Filipino is a better, braver fighter than the Japanese, for certainly the enemy has proved all over the Pacific that he is not lacking in the know-how of warfare nor in fanatical fearlessness.

When victory and peace come, the Filipinos most likely will ask of the United States (1) absolute independence as previously scheduled or (2) permanent union with the United States as a free commonwealth. The American people doubtless will consider either request sympathetically.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year . . $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months . . $6.00 — One month . . $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York . . 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago . . Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit . . 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami . . 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis . . 611 Olive Street
Kansas City . . 1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco . . 625 Market Street
Los Angeles . . 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle . . 1326 Fifth Avenue
London . . Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris . . 56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva . . 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.